SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

The Bombay Chronicle

SUNBEAM
with the Little Oil bath gear-case and with nickel-plated parts like pre-war models.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.
BOMBAY and POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

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VOL. XII NO. 143 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1924. TWO ANNAS

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local	Mofussil	Foreign.
Yearly ..	Rs. 30	Rs. 35	Rs. 48
Half-Yearly	,, 16	,, 18	,, 24
Quarterly..	,, 8	,, 9	,, 12
Monthly ..	,, 3	,, 3/8	,, 4

SINGLE COPY, TWO ANNAS.

SUNDAY EDITION

Yearly .. Rs. 5 Rs. 6 Rs. 9

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The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

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FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWWEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via., Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE AND CO., Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MARCHANTS MARINE LIMITED AND B. I. S. N. CO'S JOINT SERVICE.
CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.
Terms, Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
18, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
P. F. O. Box 162.
Telephone No. 1220.

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA:

COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. AND O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of Passports.

Date.	Steamer.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
21st June.	NALDERA ..		15,996
28th ,,	DELTA ..	MOLDAVIA x	16,277
5th July	MACEDONIA		11,089
12th ,,	CHINA ..	MOREA*	10,911
19th ,,	DELTA ..		8,097
26th ,,	CALEDONIA	MOOLTANx	20,700
2nd Aug.	CHINA ..		7,952
9th ,,	NARKUNDA..	MALWA*	10,941
16th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
23rd ,,	NALDERA ..	MALOJA x	20,837
30th ,,	NARKUNDA		16,227
6th Sept.	MACEDONIA	MANTUA *	10,902
13th ,,	NALDERA ..		15,993
20th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MONGOLIAx	16,385
27th ,,	MACEDONIA		11,089
4th Oct.	DELTA ..	KAISAR-I HIND *	11,430
11th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
18th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOLDAVIAx	16,277
25th ,,	CALEDONIA		7,622
1st Nov.	DELTA ..	MOREA* ..	10,911
8th ,,	NARKUNDA..		16,227
15th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MOOLTAN x	20,184
22nd ,,	NELDERA ..		15,993
29th ,,	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
6th Dec.	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
13th ,,	DONGOLA ..	MALOJA x..	20,837
20th ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
27th ,,	DELTA ..	MANTUA*..	10,902

* Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
x Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer.	Tons.
6th July	MERKARA ..	† 8,285
25th ,,	MODASA ..	8,986
8th Aug.	DUMANA ..	8,427
22nd ,,	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th Sept.	MALDA ..	8,965
26th ,,	MULBERA ..	9,100
17th Oct.	DURENDA *	7,241
31st ,,	MORVADA ..	8,193
14th Nov.	MERKARA ..	8,285
28th ,,	MANELA ..	8,303
12th Dec.	MARGHA	8,258
26th ,,	MATIANA	8,965

* Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers † Proceeds from Karachi.

P. and O. SAILINGS BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

21st June	MIRZAPORE *†		6,715
8th July	SICILIA		6,813
22nd ,,	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,684
19th Aug.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,693
26th Sept.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOOLTAN	6,813
14th Oct.	SARDINIA	Connects at Colombo with MALOJA	6,813
11th Nov.	SOUDAN	Connects at Colombo with MONGOLIA	6,696
9th Dec.	SICILIA	Connects at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	6,813

* Cargo vessel only.
† Calls at Hongkong and Shanghai.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about.	Steamer.	Destination.
18th June ..	BARJORA ..	Busreh via K'chi & P. Gulf Ports. 10 a. m.
20th June ..	VASNA ..	Busreh via K'chi. 9 a. m.
25th ,, ..	KARAGOLA..	East & S. Africa.

B. I. sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar Ports on Monday and Saturday have now been suspended and will not be resumed until September. There will be direct sailings every WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

Terms and Rates of Freigh ts and Passage May be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE and Co.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay,
P. O. Box 122

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer	Commander	Tons	Arrival	Departure.
Hakodate Maru	S. Takahashi	5303	13thJune	22nd June
*Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	16th ,,	28th ,,
*Tamba Maru	N. Wadi	5843	28th ,,	12th July
Calcutta Maru	A. Ito	5339	17thJuly	31st ,,
*Awa Maru	T. Kurita	6028	28th ,,	11th Aug.

Passenger Steamer.
REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For:	1st Class	2nd Class	European Steerage	3rd Class with food	3rd Class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	300	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	275	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	530	240	160	125
Kobe	613	580	285	190	152

For Revised Passage Tariff Apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA—
Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay,
Telephone No:—20279 Telegrams:—"YUSEN"

HOMEWARD PASSAGES 1925

INTENDING PASSENGERS are strongly advised to register their requirements without delay in order to avoid disappointment.

Berths are allotted strictly in order of priority, and early registration, which is entirely non-committal, will ensure good accommodation being secured.

For full particulars regarding fares, concessions, baggage allowances etc., apply to:—

COX & KING'S SHIPPING AGENCY LTD.,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Capital Paid up to 31/12/23	27,40,335
Reserve Fund	21,50,000

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Amritsar	Hafizabad	Multan City
Amballa City	Hoshiarpur	Montgomery
Amballa Cant.	Hyderabad (Sind)	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Bombay	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Calcutta	Jhelum City	Quetta
Delhi	Karachi	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Kasur	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lahore City	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lyallpur	Srinagar
Gojra	Ludhiana	
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

DES RAJ MEHRA,
Manager.

When you spend so much for YOUR CLOTHES why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!
ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

(REGISTERED IN JAPAN.)
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Reserved Fund	Yen 74,500,000

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES:

Batavia	Kobe	Seattle
Bombay	London	San Francisco
Buenos Aires	Los Angelos	Samarang
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Canton	Manila	Singapore
Changchun	Nagasaki	Shimonesaki
Dairen	Newchwang	Sourabuya
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Peking	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock.
Kai Yuan	Saigon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of not less than Rs. 1,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

H. YAMAZAKI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Bombay.
Post Box No. 207.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 1,19,70,000
Paid-up Capital (30-9-23.)	Rs. 59,85,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
Interest allowed at
3 per cent, per annum from January to June.
2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

FIXED AND SHORT DEPOSITS received. Rates to be ascertained on application.

Every description of Banking Business Transacted.

Managing Agents:—
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
HEAD OFFICE:
4, CROSBY SQUARE, LONDON, E.C.3.
BRANCHES:

Amara	Colombo
Baghdad	Hillah
Bahrein	Karachi
Basrah	Madras
Bombay	Mosul
Calcutta	

Authorised Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£ 300,000
Reserve liability of Shareholders	£1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:
J. S. Haskell, Esq., Chairman.
Sir J. Legh Wood, K.B.E., C.B., C.M.G., Deputy Chairman.
Sir Percy Wilson Newson, Bart.
J. H. Batty, Esq.
G. Bromley-Martin, Esq.
Emile Francqui, Esq.
Meyer Sassoon, Esq.

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:
A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji, Esq.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.

INTEREST will be allowed on Fixed Deposits for one or two years at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit Accounts at 4 per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased. Loans and Credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken. Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign securities effected on usual terms.

L. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

Do not buy a NEW BATTERY without also buying a tin of RADIOLITE.
Do not condemn your OLD BATTERY without giving a trial to RADIOLITE.

RADIOLITE { prevents and removes sulphation preserves plates and insulators puts new life in your battery.

RADIOLITE IS A THOROUGHLY PROVED PRODUCT.
Excellent Testimonials from the Government Electrical Engineer, Electrical Engineer, to the G.I.P. Railway Company, the Professor of Physics—Royal Institute of Science, and numerous others, can be seen on application, but the best will be your own
SEND all your old BATTERIES to us.
Apply for full particulars to Sole Agents:—
WHITE KERR & COMPANY, LIMITED.
53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Battery Charging Station—7, Hamam Street.

BANKING.

BANK OF BARODA LTD.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gaekwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 29,99,955
Reserve Fund	Rs. 20,75,000

HEAD OFFICE:
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Meshana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patas and Amreli.

DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., (Chairman).
Gunajirao R. Nimbalkar, Esq., B.A.
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda).
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Laskari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad).
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B., (Bhavnagar).
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M.A., (Agent, The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd. Baroda).
Raoji Raghunath Shirgaokar, Esq., B.A., LL.B., (Subha, Baroda State).
Anant Narayan Datar, Esq., Sar Suba, Baroda State).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Sums of Rs. 200 and over accepted at 4½ per cent. by transfers from Savings Bank accounts, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH: AHMEDABAD.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVED FUND	Rs. 74,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE OF 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGHOUT THE YEAR. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened on favourable terms. Rules on application.
A. G. GRAY.
Manager.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.
THE PREMIER FIRM IN THE LAUNDRY AND CLEANING TRADE IN INDIA.
Head Office—Hamam Street, Fort, Bombay.
Branch I.—Thakordwar, Bombay.
Branch II.—Shaik Memon Street, Bombay

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LIFE INSURANCE IS A NECESSITY.
DO INSURE YOUR LIFE WITH THE
INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
(Head Office: 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.)
A PURELY INDIAN CONCERN MANAGED BY INDIANS.
Apply for particulars to:—
Messrs. JIVANLAL DASTUR & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers.
Telephone No. 1220.

According to the Government of India Insurance Blue Book.
THE OLDEST LIFE OFFICE OF BENGAL.

The Hindu Mutual Life Assurance Ltd.

Established 1891.
Funds and assets over— Rs. 3,00,000
Claims Paid Exceed— Rs. 4,00,000
Government of Bengal (Official Trustee) the Trustees of the Reserve Fund.
Policies from Rs. 500 to Rs. 4,000.
LOWEST RATE OF PREMIUM.
This is the only policy-holders' office and the oldest purely Hindu Life Office in India. We ask every Hindu to compare our rates with any other Indian or Foreign Office before insuring elsewhere.
For particulars apply to:—
P.C. RAY, M.A., B.L.,
The Secretary.
285/10, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

AMRUTANJAN
Is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.
AMRUTANJAN
Is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly
CURES ALL
aches, pain, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises, chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.
Sold Everywhere.
It kills and cures all
ACHES and PAIN.

CURE YOUR EYE
Diseases any kind, Cataract, Glaucoma, Iritis Stye, Watery eye, Corneal Ulcer, Redness, etc., (without knife) by our LOTUS HONEY. Safe remedy of nature. 1 dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. Ask for free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal, India (Dep. 5.).

CLASSIFIED ADVTS:

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS ONE RUPEE.

Every additional word—ONE ANNA.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words 'apply Box No.....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle"' to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS to sell our Mills produce on 1 per cent commission. Rs. five hundred cash security essential. PROPRIETOR, Sutlej Flour Mills, Ferozepore City, Punjab.
A 19852

WANTED—A competent TIME-KEEPER, only those with previous experience need apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR, "Bombay Chronicle."

WANTED a SCIENCE GRADUATE TEACHER for the Mandvi High School. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Hon. Secretary, MANDVI EDUCATION SOCIETY, Mandvi, District Surat.
A R10624

WANTED—A QUASI ARC WELDER. Must have good experience. Apply LOCO WORKS MANAGER, B. B. & C. I Railway, Parel.
A 19920

WANTED—A qualified DOCTOR as partner for Pharmacy, No. 4 Lane, Kamatipura. Apply F. W. RODGERS, Chemists, near Bank, Byculla.
A R10629

WANTED—Energetic AGENTS in mofussil for the sale of Stationery and papers. Apply to Box No. 312, Advt., Dept., 'Bombay Chronicle."
A R10618

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

FLATS—Suitable for European and Anglo-Indians with all facility near Police Hospital, New Nagapada. Apply Telephone No. 21697 and 22472.
C R10588

TO LET—COOKE CASTLE, bungalow at Panchgani. Apply to KESHAVJEE RAMJEE, Esq., Chowk, Muljee Jetha Market, Bombay.
C R10626

AVAILABLE GODOWN accommodation, can be used as residential quarters, ground and first floor, about 6000 sq. ft. with electric lights, on Moreland Road, Byculla. Moderate rent. Apply Box No. 292, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
C 19855

TO LET—FORT APOLLO STREET, BRITISH HOTEL LANE, near Duke & Sons in Lakhani Mansions, godowns, premises for printing presses, also rooms, suitable for offices and residences. Rent Rs. 30 to Rs. 75.
C R10538

BUNGALOW and ROOMS in Dwarkadas Mansion on Sandhurst Road, suitable for boarding lodging and other purposes. Apply to Mr. DWARKADAS JEKISONDAS, Oriental Building, Hornby Road. Phone 22162, Office 41530 Residence.
C R10594

TO BE LET—SHOP and FLATS at Bellasis Road suitable for Offices, Press, Workshop and Show Rooms and open piece of LAND, about 300 sq. yds. at Clerk Road. Apply to Messrs. LUDHA EBRAIM & CO., Bellasis Road.
C R10612

TO LET—Large and small BUNGALOWS on Malabar Hill with out houses and garages complete with electric installation up to date sanitary fittings, free westerly breeze and commanding sea-view. Apply DWARKADAS JAIKISONDAS & CO., Oriental Building, Hornby Road.
C R10593

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES.

LORRIES FOR SALE.—WHITE, UNITED and THORNYCROFT. Apply THE INDIAN AUTOMOBILE CO., LTD., Lamington Road, off Jacob Circle, Bombay.
JA 19844

MACHINERY, TOOLS, ETC.

WANTED—MATCH MACHINES of German make for making splints and box veneer. Particulars with prices to be sent to Box No. 315, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R10627

GAS MACHINERY FOR SALE.—De Laitte Petrol-Gas-Making Machines, old type, used for demonstration purposes only, in good working order. 15-Light size (50 c.p. each) Rs. 450; 30-light size (50 c.p. each) Rs. 750; 40-Light size (50 c.p. each) Rs. 850 or near offers, DE LAITTE LIGHTING CO. LTD., Graham Road, Ballard Estate.
K 19883

PRINTING MACHINERY FOR SALE.—For Sale—in good working order 2 Stitching Machines, English make. One cutting machine, 24 inches, English make. One demi Wharfdale printing machine with rolls and mould. For particulars write Box No. 310, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
K R10615

PROPERTIES FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Valuable PLOT OF LAND with buildings thereon at Ghorupdeo Road. Apply D. E. MISTRY, Architect, Kothari Mansion, opposite G. P. O., Fort.
G R10630

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers, from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Sunday Chronicle,"
Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION—Established 1898.—The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc., Subjects: Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes and all other commercial subjects. Special arrangement for Ladies. Managing Proprietor: GOPALDAS LALLAS, Princess Street, corner Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

CITY COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, Princess Street, Bombay.—Expert coaching in Book-keeping, Accountancy, Law, Banking and Typewriting. Fees reduced. Prospectus from PRINCIPAL.
M R10569

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Enrolments for the Govt. Diploma in Accountancy (G.D.A.) Specialised Banking, (Diploma "C.A.I.B.") General Commerce and B. Com. (London-Colombo Centre) Examinations are proceeding. Apply GREAT WESTERN BLDG., Apollo Street, Fort.
M R10613

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

TYPEWRITERS—New FOX Standard Typewriters, list price Rs. 450, offered for month only for Rs. 290. Unique opportunity to secure a high-grade Typewriter with many Exclusive Features at such a low price. Inspection invited. Corona Portable Typewriters latest improved models with case Rs. 207. Factory Rebuilt Remington No. 10 and 11, all sizes at exceptionally reduced prices Second hand Typewriters. All Makes. Standard and Portable from Rs. 70 upwards. Repairs to all Makes. A visit will pay you. THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO 24, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—Brand New Yost Typewriters, latest model No. 20, Foolscap, Brief and Policy Sizes, with Cover and Board, sold by the Yost Typewriter Co., Ltd., till they closed their doors, at Rs. 495, 540 and 580, will be cleared at Rs. 225 nett, for any size. Visible, Back Spacer, Tabulator, Direct Printing. Unique opportunity to Yost users and others wanting beautiful work to buy a First Class Standard Typewriter at second-hand price. Only few left. Rebuilts, Second-hands, and Portables. NICOLLS AND COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institute, Hornby Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 21223.
T W

BUY new RAINCOATS direct from Factory. Don't get sick by using old Coats. Superior Officer's Raincoats: "Featherweight" Rs. 30, Rs. 25. "Bengal" Rs. 16. Rubbercoats: "Popular" Rs. 10. "Universal" Rs. 12. Waterproof Holdall: Rs. 11/12, Rs. 15/4. THE BENGAL WATERPROOF WORKS, Ballygange, CALCUTTA.
1 1685

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

NEW ARRIVALS.

HAND MADE CRYSTAL GLASS TABLEWARE BEAUTIFULLY CUT COMPLETE SETS OF 90 PIECES FROM RS. 500.

JEWELLERS, LTD.

Treasure House.
Churchgate Street, BOMBAY.

ARE YOU DOWN WITH
Malarial Fever
EVERY NOW AND AGAIN?
There is a mighty good way open RIGHT NOW to be rid of the demon.
"Neocuro"
is the reliable GERMAN REMEDY for you.
BURNHAM MACKAY & CO.,
119, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC CYCLE DYNAMO LAMPS.—No expense. Work without Oil or Battery for ever. Rs. 12/8. English Cycle Accessories imported cheapest. FREDYSONS & CO., 18/2nd Dhobi Talao, Bombay.
T R10628

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOGERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to sent remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement column.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that at a Meeting to be held shortly the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to Examinerships at the B.A. Pass, B. Com., B.Sc. Subsidiary, B.E., Law and Medical Examinations to be held during the second half of the current calendar year, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been received by the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, THE 4TH JULY, 1924. Forms of application and full particulars regarding the appointments may be obtained on application to the Registrar.

2. CANVASSING, DIRECT or INDIRECT, WILL DISQUALIFY AN APPLICANT FOR THE APPOINTMENT OF EXAMINER.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 12th June 1924.
19909

OUDH AND ROHILKHAND RAILWAY.

WANTED—For Rly. Signal Workshops an experienced MACHINE SHOP FOREMAN, Experience in Signal work not essential, but candidate must have served his full time in large Workshops and possess a thorough knowledge of modern Machine Shop practice. Age not to exceed 45 years. Salary Rs. 400—25—450. Apply giving full particulars of service, last pay drawn and enclosing copies of certificates to the.

SIGNAL ENGINEER.
O. & R. Railway,
ALAMBAGH, Lucknow U. P.
C19886

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Osaka Shosen Kaisha's steamer "ARGUN MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th of June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge and for cargo in bags within three days after discharge. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claim are requested to send to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's S. S. "WAKASA MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 16th June from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the Undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge, Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for CLAIMS are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of Steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER.
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
19885

PUBLIC NOTICES.

SALE OF PIECE-GOODS TICKETS.

IMPORTERS of Piece-goods, Dealers, and all parties interested, are hereby notified that in our capacity as Receivers, appointed by the High Court, of the Estate of the late Bapuji Sorabji Patel, including his business of Framjee Sons and Co., until lately carried out at Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay, we have transferred to Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & CO. all rights and title to the undernoted Tickets or Trade-marks, including relative designs, descriptions and numbers, which were the absolute property of the said B. S. Patel with full liberty to deal in such Tickets, etc. hereafter exclusively.

"Vasantika."
"Brahma's Reward."
"Maharastra Soondari."
"Guzerat-No-Hero."
"Shakuntala's Love Letter."
"Shri Vishnu Bhagwan."

A. F. FERGUSON & CO.,
Receivers in re. Framjee Sons and Co.
C19704

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY INFORMED that Mr. D. G. MACLENNAN at present in Kathiawar is no longer the agent of our firm, and our firm will not be responsible for any transaction entered into by anybody with him.

THE ALLAHABAD TAILORING AND OUTFITTING STORE.
4, A. Albert Road, Allahabad.
R10625

NOTICE.

WANTED.—A qualified NURSE and MID-WIFE for the Diamond Jubilee Female Hospital, Radhanpur. Pay Rs. 80 rising to Rs. 100 with free quarters. Apply sharp to the Undersigned. Applicants must state their age, caste, qualifications and experience of the Department. Preference will be given first to the applicants possessing L.R.C.P. Certificate.

DEWAN,
Radhanpur State.

Dewan's Office,
Radhanpur, 7th June, 1924.
19862

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 4510 of 1923.

THE NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY, a Company, registered in the Kingdom of Holland carrying on business as Bankers at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on behalf of itself and all other creditors of one Bapuji Sorabji Patel, late of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitant deceased ..... Plaintiffs.

versus.

JERBANOO, widow of Bapuji Sorabji Patel, (2). SHIRINBAI, daughter of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel and (3) MANIJEH, daughter of the said Bapuji Sorabji Patel, all of Bombay, Parsi Inhabitants, residing at Harkness Road, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Consent Decretal Order of Reference of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the 11th day of April, 1924, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Bapuji Sorabji Patel deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the twenty-fifth day of October, 1923, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in the English language in my Office within one calendar month from the date hereof and the said claimants are required to specify their names and addresses the full particulars of their claims and statement of their accounts and peremptorily excluded from the benefits of the said order Each claim must be accompanied by a Court fee Stamp of Rupee one for filing the same.

H.H. WADIA,
Commissioner.

Dated this 10th day of June, 1924.
C19891

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of Bai KASHI, widow of Vora Nagardas Ratanji, late of Bombay, and Jaffrabad Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Barbhai Moholla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Deceased.

VORA MOHANDAS RATANJI, of Ville Parle, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant and PRANJIWAN AMIDAS, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Barbhai Moholla, outside the Fort, two of the Executors of the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed. ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate

Witness Sir LALLUBHAI ASHARAM SHAH, Knight, Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this tenth day of June in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-four and in the Fifteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI
Registrar.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.

The 10th day of June, 1924.
Messrs. PURNANAND CLUBWALA AND JASUBHAI.
C19929 Petitioners' Attorneys.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINTRY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 486 of 1920.

MAHOMEDBUX RAHIMBUX ..... Plaintiff.

vs.

Bai DINABAI, widow of Abraham Eloji, and Others ..... Defendants

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above suit and bearing date the 25th day of January, 1923, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at his office in the Court House on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of June, 1924, at the hour of half past four o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or plot of Leasehold land, forming part of land belonging to the Soonat Khoja Jamat Charity known as Bai Ruttonbai Datubhai Manji Benevolent Trust, situate at Elphinstone Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector under Old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 577, 435, 495, 754 and 754, New Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633 and 2, 3 and 4/2653, which piece or plot is registered in the Fazandar's Books as plot marked E and F admeasuring 516 square yards or thereabouts together with the dwelling house or building with out-houses standing on such plot and assessed by the Municipality under G Ward No. 2513 (1) and (2) and Street Nos. 25 and 25A, and is bounded on the East and West by the other lands of the Fazandar, on the South by a water drain and on the North by a proposed public road.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the office of the said Commissioner or at the office of Messrs. Dikshit Manekla and Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 41, Hammam Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 29th day of April, 1924.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
C19703

AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE THREE PROPERTIES AT WALKESHWAR ROAD, BANDRA AND UDWADA IN THREE DIFFERENT LOTS.

Particulars of sale relating to the immoveable properties respectively situate at Walkeshwar Road, Bandra and Udwada to be put up for sale in three different lots by Messrs. BENNETT & CO., Auctioneers by Public Auction on the premises at Walkeshwar Road on WEDNESDAY, the 18th June, 1924, at 4 p.m. by order and under instructions from Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., attorneys for the Mortgagees Bai Meherbai widow of Bomanji Edalji Cassinath and others.

LOT 1.—All that piece or parcel of Pension and Tax Land now redeemed from taxation, situate on the Western side of Walkeshwar Road, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1138 square yards be the same a little more or less and forming part of an Oart registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 323, New No. 2128, Old Survey No. 13 and New Survey No. 2/7293 and in the Books of the Bombay Municipality under D Ward No. 2490 (2) E and Street Nos. 433/51 and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by Malabar Hill, on or towards the South by Walkeshwar Road, or or towards West by Plot No. 5 belonging to Nazarali Samsoodin and on or towards the East by Plot No. 7 and beyond that by the property of Ramdas Doosa.

LOT 2.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuages tenements or one storeyed house used as a Hindu Hotel standing thereon situate, lying and being at Khar Road Bandra in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette District Thana, containing by admeasurement 64 square yards or thereabouts bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 102 and assessed by the Municipality of Bandra under No. 182 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the West by a Plot bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 103, on or towards the North by a Plot bearing non-agricultural Survey No. 101 and which said premises are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

LOT 3.—FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Inami land (together with the buildings standing thereon) and also together with three pucca built wells with water wheels and trees situate, lying and being at Mowze Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District of Pardi, containing by admeasurement 1 acre and 23 Gunthas including ½ Gunthas of Kharaba land relating to wel for which Rs. 2/8/0 (two and annas eight are paid as Akar and annas eight pies eight are paid as Salami bearing Entry No. 61 Old Survey No. 5 and Revision Survey No 11 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the land of Sir Dinshaw Petit Baronet, on or towards the West by the Government Kharaba land bearing Survey No. 1, on or towards the North by the land of Sir Dinshawji Petit Baronet bearing old Survey No. 6 and Revision Survey No. 12 and on or towards the South partly by the Marshy land of Bai Motlaba bearing Old Survey No. 6 and Revision Survey No. 11 and admeasuring Gunthas 2 and partly by the land bearing Old Survey No. 4 and Revision Survey No. 10.

SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of vacant Government Khet Khata land together with a well and all the trees and shrubs standing thereon situate, lying and being a Mowze Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and admeasuring one acre or thereabouts the Akar whereof is Rupee one and annas two (being a portion of a large piece of Government Khet Khata land admeasuring about 2 acres and 9 Gunthas Akkat whereof is Rupee two and annas eight) and bearing Entry No. 54 Old No 3 Revision Survey No. 9 and divided into 2 plots described as follows:—(a) admeasuring about 237 feet in length from North to South and 182 feet in width from East to West and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the Oart of Bomanji Edulji Cassinath, on or towards the South by the remaining land bearing the same number and belonging to Framji Rustomji Patel alias Chinai, on or towards the East by the compound of the land belonging to Sir Dinshaji Petit's Dare Meher on or towards the West by the Inami land of Seth Maneckji Cowasji Damanwalla (b) land admeasuring 12 feet in width from Eas to West and 64 feet in length from North to South and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the North by the land belonging to Bomanji Edulji Cassinath on or towards the South by the village Talia land belonging to Framjee Rustomjee Patel alias Chinoy, on or towards the East by the land belonging to Sir Dinshaw Petit's Dare Meher and on or towards the West by the remaining land of of the said Framjee Rustomjee Patel.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government vacant land, situate and being at Mowze Udwada in the District of Surat Sub-District Pardi and opposite to the property firstly described in the schedule hereto bearing Entry No. 2024 lot No. 93 and admeasuring 6220 square yards or thereabouts in respect of which a lump sum of Rupees for 50 (fifty) years from twenty-fifth July one thousand nine hundred and eleven calculated at 25 times the yearly amount of assessment viz: Rupees 12/14/0 has been paid to the Government by the late Mr. Bomanji Edulji Cassinath and is bounded as follows: that is to say on or towards the East by the Bungalow and the land appertaining to it of Bomanji Edulji Cassinath on or towards the West and South by the Inami land of Maneckji Cowasji Damanwalla and on or towards the North by a Marshy vacant Government plot of land.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wadia Ghandy & Co., Solicitors, 123, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

RE: F. F. GORDON, LTD., (In Liquidation).

SALE OF THE "ADVOCATE OF INDIA.

Pursuant to the order made by the Hon. the Chamber Judge on the 9th June 1924 and under instructions from Mr. N. H. Moos, Official Liquidator of the abovenamed Company, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 25th June 1924 at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the premises of the Company at Dalal Street, Fort the business of the above Company as a going concern. The said business consists of the machinery and plant of the Printing Press known as the Advocate of India and the stock-in-trade, also the right to publish the paper known as the "Advocate of India" together with the goodwill of the business and the benefit of an Indenture of Lease dated the 19th April, 1911, under which the premises the Company situate at Dalal Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in which the business is carried on, are held and also the benefit of all existing contracts entered into with the Company.

The said premises will be open for inspection by intending purchasers at any time during office hours by previous appointment one week before the sale. A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money will have to be made at the time of the sale. For particulars and condition of sales, please apply to the undersigned or to Messrs. Kanga and Sayani, Attorneys for the Official Liquidator, at their offices at Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay or to the undersigned.

On SATURDAY, the 21st instant at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods, etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).
1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred English brougham
1 secondhand rubber-tyred landaulette.
1 pair Kathiawady horses quiet in harness.
1 Arab horse in harness.
Bombay, 18th June, 1924.

AN UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.
AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, NEXT TO THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD., AND THE BOMBAY CLUB AND OPPOSITE TO THE CURRENCY BANK.

Suit No. 44 of 1923.

BANK OF INDIA, LTD., V/s M. Nagerseth Sons and another.

Under instructions from the Commissioner High Court and pursuant to the directions contained in the decree absolute for sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 22nd day of October 1923 and the Judge's Order made herein on the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on FRIDAY, the 15th August, next at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following very valuable landed property.

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of Government leasehold land situate, lying and being on the West side of Rampart Row on the Esplanade within the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 1679 and New Survey No. 8433 and containing by admeasurement 1232 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows that is to say on or towards the North by the property of Navibai widow of Kallianji Ludha on or towards the East by Rampart Row as aforesaid on or towards the West by the Elden Road on or towards the South by the property of Nursee Dharmaji and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Kasturbhai Manibhai & Co. together with the buildings edifices and structures built and erected and now standing thereon and which are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under A Ward No. 1167 and Street Nos. 22, 24 and 11 C 15.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale apply to Messrs. Craigie, Blunt & Caroe, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.

Bombay, 18th June 1924.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
72, Meadows Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 24962.

AUCTION SALE OF A BIG PLOT OF LAND (ON WHICH PRECIOUS CINEMA IS ERECTED), SITUATED AT LAMINGTON ROAD, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY

Under instructions from Messrs. Khimji Shamji, Umersi Kachia, Mulji Bharmal, Ramshi Mulji and Kanji Mulji, the Mortgagees herein, and on account and at the risk of Mr. Virji Jivraj, the Mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated 29th day of July, 1921, and made between Mortgagor of the one part, and the said Mortgagees of the other part, Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 2nd July, 1924, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction at the premises, the undermentioned immoveable property situate at Lamington Road.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Foras Tenure, situate at Lamington Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement about 2,858 square yards or thereabouts, and forming part of a large plot of land, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 33, 35, and New Nos. 13533, 13535, 13906, 13914, 13909, 13944, 13955, Old Survey Nos. 174, 176, 177, 132, 175, 173, 6/131 and 132, and New Survey No. 6984, and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under D Ward Nos. 4429, 4430 (1), 4430 (2), 4430 (3), 2710, 2707 (1), 2702 (2), Street Nos. 1, 2, 2B, 51, 53, 4 and 4a, and bounded on or towards the East by a road, on or towards the West partly by Lamington Road and partly by the property of Kanji Ratanshey and the property lately belonging to Haji Abdul Waldena and now to Hurarwala, on or towards the North partly by the property of Sorabji Temurai Raja and partly by the property of Miss Hamabai Framji Petit, and on or towards the South by the property of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, at their Office at 13-19, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 18th June, 1924.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

WEST-END CINEMA

TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK

GLADYS WALTON

In a vivid Story of American youth

THE WILD PARTY

To-day Wild Pleasure. To-morrow—Reckoning!

The gilded youth and the gay flappers cared nothing for the morrow, as they revelled only in the pleasures of the hour!

"THE WILD PARTY"

Every fibre of Leslie Adam's youthful and beautiful being quivered with the joy of the dance, the swirl of social excitement, the throb of music, the pulsing rush, whirl and swirl of social attention and youthful admirers!

The Programme includes the International News and a 2—Reel Century Comedy, "A REGULAR BOY" featuring

BUDDY MASSENGER

To-Night :; 5-30; 7; 8-45; and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

NEW CHURNEY ROAD.

GLOBE CINEMA.

SANDHURST ROAD,

TO-NIGHT.

Ruth Roland

IN

PATHE'S LATEST AND GREATEST SERIAL

Haunted Valley

PRODUCED TO SUIT YOUR TASTE! BUILT TO THRILL YOU! PACKED WITH PERIL.

A MADE-TO-ORDER MYSTERY MELO-DRAMA TO HOLD YOU SPELL BOUND. SEE IT!

ALSO A PAUL PARROTT COMEDY "POST NO BILLS."

Time : Daily 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 p. m. Matinee Saturday and Sunday and Bank Holidays 3-30 p. m.

Popular Prices.

CINEMA MAJESTIC

GIRGAUM.

PRESENTS

TODAY AND THIS WEEK.

Hindoostan Cinema Film Co's.

NEW PRODUCTION

SUND-AND-UPSUND

A most attractive Story from the Mahabharat produced in the latest style.

TIME-RATES—AS USUAL.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 p. m.

"CHU CHIN CHOW"

With BETTY BLYTHE.

EMPIRE THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"THE LOVE FLOWER"

With RICHARD BARTHELMESS.

EMPRESS THEATRE.

TO-DAY AT 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

"A TALE OF TWO CITIES"

With WILLIAM FARNUM.

Bombay's Premier Palatial and Popular

NOVELTY

CINEMA PRESENTS THIS WEEK

Special for Vat-Savitri

Kohinoor's Religious Photo-play

SUKANYA

SAVITRI

To-Night at 5-30, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

NEXT WEEK 'BAL SHRINGI',

IMPERIAL

TO-NIGHT

Presents

Kohinoor Production

'SHRI KRISHNA—SUDAMA"

LOOK OUT—NEXT WEEK

" VISMI—SADI "

Daily :—5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p. m.

Saturday, Sunday, Monday, Extra Shows at 3-30 p. m. Price as usual.

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

AUCTION SALES.

MISTRY & CO.

Auctioneers.

Telephone 15152.

OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO MOTOR LORRY OWNERS AND TYRE STOCKISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF SOLID BAND LIGA MOTOR LORRY TYRES.

Messrs. MISTRY AND CO., will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms No. 8/10 Dean Lane near Hummam Street Fort. By order of the office concerned the following solid band Liga motor lorry tyres of various sizes:—

M M 810 x 90, 860 x 90, 1030 x 90, 750 x 120, 930 x 120, 1040 x 120, 900 x 140, 1030 x 140, 930 x 140, 32 x 31 inches, 36 x 5, inches.

Inspection of goods can be had at the above Auction Rooms.

MISTRY AND CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 18th June, 1924.

Entitled to Public Admiration for 29 years

Natyakalapravartak Sangit Mandali

Grant Road, Elphinstone Theatre

To-Night at 9 (S.T.)

The Popular Social Drama

"SHARADA"

Saturday Night and Sunday Noon

New Novel Social Play!

EKAHI PAISA

(By the author of 'Punjab Mail'

Plan open at the Theatre.

Proprietor G. B. BHATE.

ARRIVALS.

June 17.

S S Nagpore, Jones, Kobe.
S S City of Batavia, Vancollas, Durban.
S S Maur, Svensen, Bangkok.

DEPARTURE.

June 17.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Graciana, Clark, Karachi.
S S Durenda, Wilson, London.
S S Barjora, Samuel, Busreh.
S S Homestead, Chapman, Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Wartenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Wakasa Maru Kobe.
Steamer Arjun Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Karagola for Durban, etc.
Steamer City of Batavia for Liverpool, etc.

S S Nagpore:—The P and O S N Company's steamer Nagpore 3353 tons, Captain C Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Durenda:—The B I S N Company's steamer Durenda, 4450 tons, Captain W W Wilson, will sail to-day from harbour for London, with a general cargo and 3 passengers.

S S Barjora:—The B I S N Company's steamer Barjora, 1008 tons, Captain W Samuel will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Homestead:—The Volkert Bros.' steammer Homestead, 4122 tons, Captain F W Chapman will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(TUESDAY, June 17.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Wartenfel, 3766 N F, N.F. L Edwards.
2 Naldera, 8794, London 21/6, M M & Co.
4 Castalia, 4083, L'pool, 26/6, Graham and Co.
12 Ockenfels 4681, NF, 14-6, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Wakasa Maru 3504 Japan, 28/6 N Y Kaisha.
15 Asia, 4,460 Genoa 15/6, M Italiana.
15 Canara 2889 N.F. N. F. M M &,Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Graciana, 2252, K'chi, N.F., S S N Co.
5 Barala 1899 Basra, 25/6 M M & Co.
7 Hymettus, 2985, Cal. N.F., M M and Co.
8 Mirzapore, 4135, N F, M M & Co.
10 & 11 Axenfels, 3,304, K'chi, 17/6, L Edwards Ltd.
14 Shuja 3112 Man. 25/6, T M & Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Gairsoppa 3277, Rangoon, N F, M M & Co.
B Barjora, 1,908, Burma, 15/6, M M & Co.
C & 2 Chinkoa, 3,295 N F, NF, M M Co.
D & E Hakodate Maru 3254 Japan, 26/6 N Y Kaisha.
M Varela, 1932, Basra, N.F., M M and Co.
P Siljam 2729 Dunkirk, N F T M & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED IN BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Macedonia due about 20th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Maloja due about 27th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
China due about 4th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mantua due about 11th July, Agent P and O S N Co.
Mongolia due about 25th July, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Merkara due about 16th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Malda due about 28th July Agent B I S N Co.
Modasa due about 30th June Agent B I S N Co.
Dalgoma due about 6th June, Agent B I S N Co.
Manela due about 14th July, Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Karachi due about 13th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
City of Cairo due about 20th July, Agent Killick Nixon Co.
Scindia due about 23rd July, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Olympia due about 25th May, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Castalia due about 8th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.
Elysia due about 22nd June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ANTWERP.

Vigo due about 16th June, Agent James Finlay and Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 7th June, Agent E. D Sassoon and Co.
Ridderkerk due about 28th June, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Konderkerk due about 18th July, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.
Streefkerk due about 9th August, Agent E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Tugola due about 10th June, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Cracovia due about 18th June, Agent L T Co.

FROM GENOA.

Capo-di-Monti due about 22nd June, Agent M Italiana.
Africa due about 3rd July, Agent M Italiana.

FROM NEW YORK.

Homestead due about 15th June, Agent Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE.

Argun Maru due about 10th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th Agent N Y Kaisha.
Borneo Maru due about 25th June, Agent O S Kaisha.
Tamba Maru due about 28th June, Agent N Y Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru due about 11th July, Agent O S Kaisha.

FROM CHINA.

Alipore due about 25th June, Agent P and O S N Co.
Sicilia due about 29th June, Agent P and O S N Co.

EXPORTS.

June 17.

S S Castalia for Liverpool:—124 bales East African cotton, H M Mehta and Co.; 100 Karsondas and Co.; 21 bales wool, L Abercrombie and Co.; 200 bales wool, F P, F F Campbell and Co.; 18 bales raw wool, R Virchand; 41 bales raw wool, D Kundanmal; 58 bales raw wool, C Ramswarup; 8 bales raw wool, M Mangalchand; 12 bales raw wool, B. Shrivalabh; 33 bales raw wool, G Gumanmal; 12 bales cotton Ralli Bros. 143 bales raw wool, The Bombay Co. Ltd.; 8 bales raw wool, S Gambhirchand; 4 bales raw wool, C Kunjlal; 17 bales raw wool, K Rekhalidas.

S S Castalia for Marseilles—402 cwt mustard seed, C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Castalia for Glasgow:—201 cwt rape seed C Jivanlal and Co.

S S Castalia for Philadelphia:—152 casks wet salted goat skins, Briskey Company.

S S Naldera for London:—7 bales goat skins, Haji Rajmohamad Rahamanbhoy and Co. 2 bales sheep skins, Haji Rajmohamad and Co., 2 bales Indian cotton carpets, Phoomal Bros.; 20 cases empty ammonia cylinders, Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Co. Ltd.; 5 cases pig bristles, Messrs. Grindlay and Co.; 10 bales woollen carpets, H A M Shawal; 3 bales fox skins, H A M Shawal; 301 cwt myrabollams, E F Campbell and Co. 6 bales lamb skins, H A M Shawal; 3 bales sheep skins, H A M. (tanned) H B Ramji and Co.; 2 bales sheep skins A Abdoola and Co., 1 bale goat skin, A Abdoola and Co. 3000 cwt wheat Indian, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 46 cases bristles, Mackinnon Mackenzie and Co. 55 bales akund Indian cotton, J A Begbie and Co. Ltd., 58 bundles deer horns, Ladhabhoy Tharia and Sons; 5 bales country cow hides tanned, Jan mahomed Rahimtoola, 4 bales country goat skin, Janmahomed Rahimtoola; 1 bales country sheep skin, Janmahomed Rahimtoola; 31 bundle sheep skins, J S Narag and Sons; 8 bundle w. carpets, J S Narag and Sons; 20 bales country goat skin tanned, K Esail; 4 bales country sheep skin tanned, K Esmail; 13 cases Mellin's food, L Abercrombie and Co.; 12 bales cow hides, L Hassam; 12 bales goat skins, L Assam; 14 bales sheep skins, L. Hassam; 17 bales cow hides, H N and H. Essa; 5 bales sheep skins, H A Laljee; 3 bales sheep skins, Mukundoo; 1000 cwt myrabollam, Kalyandas Bros.; 20 cwt cassim J Parmanand and Co.; 11 bundles woollen carpets, A Azizullaoff; 11 bundles woollen carpets H A Aminoff; 1 bundle silk and wool carpets, H A Aminoff; 2 bundles lamb skin, H A, Aminoff; 2000 cwt wheat E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.; 3000 cwt wheat, Ralli Bros.

S S Axenfels for Hamburg:—300 tons manganese ore, S Syndicate Ltd.

S S Axenfels for Antwerp:—220 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Axenfels for Bremen:—2500 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

S S Axenfels for Ghent:—110 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Corfe Castle for Hull:—5000 cwt rape seed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

S S City of Batavia for Dunkirk:—2000 cwt. linseed, Strauss and Co. Ltd.; 560 bales cotton P P, F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.; 6000 cwt linseed, Ralli Bros.; 5000 cwt linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co. 2000 cwt linseed, E D Sassoon and Co., Ltd.

S S Pentowy for Ghent:—220 bales raw cotton, Khimji Visram and Co.

S S Pentowy for Barcelona:—1800 bales raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ld. 100 bales raw cotton, E Spinner and Co.; 700 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Siljan for Dunkirk:—280 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Asia for Genoa:—:3 bales raw cotton, Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Hongkong:—12 cases fish mows, E Moledina; 250 bales country grey cotton twist, E D Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David and Co. Ltd. 300 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.

S S Mirzapore for Kobe:—498 bales raw cotton, N Futehally and Co.

S S Hakadate Maru for Shanghai:—200 cwt. sandlewood billets, S Nowroji and Co 300 bales raw cotton, Ozu Burin and Co. Ltd. 3000 bales raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ltd. 1280 bales raw cotton, Japan T Company Ld.

S S Hakadate Maru for Kobe:—316 bales raw cotton, Nanalal Manilal and Co. 60 cwt. gum Arabic M H Dehdashti.

S S Hakadate Maru for Osaka:—500 bales raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha Ld.

IMPORTS.

June 17.

S S Asia from Genoa, Agents, Marittima Italiana:—96 cask flooring tiles, 687 cases flooring tiles, 392 cases cotton goods, 38 cases caps, 32 cases cotton laces, 26 cases colour, 25 cask colour, 300 cask lead paint, 150 bags tales, 48 cases cotton embroidery, 45 cases spun silk yarn, 62 cases button, 25 cases lemon juice, 21 cases art. silk yarn, 15 cases cotton tissue, 138 cases vermouth, 90 cases Indigo, 25 cases waste silk yarn, 47 crates Asbestos cement slabs, 25 bottles quick silver.

From Naples::—2 cases cotton goods 300 bags almonds.

From Catavia:—2200 bags sulphul.

From Port Said:—20 cases gum mostico.

From Aden:—125 bdles cow hides, 94 bundles attals, 1 box specie.

S S Aufora from Trieste, Agents Lloyd Triestino S N Co.:—36 cases perfumed soap, 70 cases common soap, 41 cases cotton goods, 175 cases matches, 140 cases paper 325 bales paper 54 bales printing paper, 60 barrels pamica stones, 26 bales silk paper.

From Joffa:—100 cases brandy, 480 cases wine, 30 cases liquors.

CAUSE LIST.

(WEDNESDAY, June 18.)

BEFORE THE HON. SIR A. MARTEN.

In the Division Court No. 40.

FOR RECORDING COMPROMISE AND DECREE IN TERMS THEREOF.

5786-22—Subnis G and S, Basudeo Parshram Wagh v Narayen Fatoo Kurgutkar and others, Vachha and Co.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

56-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Laichand and others.

53-22—M B Chothia, Abdul Kadar and another v Lakhmichand Laichand and others, Jamsetji K and D.

SHORT CAUSE.

190-24—Ardeshir H D and Co, Lakhmichand Khetsy v Ganpat Abaji Tate and another.

3489-23—Wadia G and Co, The Bank of Taiwan Ltd, v Mirjamal Mottad and Co. Shah and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

1683-23—Parelkar and M, Girjabhai widow v. Ramchandra Babaji Tavde and another, Shah and Sh.

3309-22—Dabholkar and J, Hira Govind v. Shivram Hashu and others, Smetham B and L.

2135-22—Crawford B and Co., E Spinner and Co v Zalli Koper and Co, Payne and Co.

S C Ct 1204/12855-21—Dullas and Co, S Meher Bux v A Durst, Manubhai and Co.

2097-21—Pandia and Co., Devsi Horpal v J D Dholandas and Co., Edgelow G W and Co.

3403-21—Madhavji and Co, N H Moos v Shamchand v Nathoram Shivnarayan and others.

4176-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Jehangir Curseetji Ghadialy v. Jamshed Boman Irani and anr, Dubash and Co.

4149-21—Merwanji K and Co, Surajmal Badrinarayen v Badridas Hanumandas, Tyabji D and Co.

4245-21—Payne and Co, Sha Sarabhoy Surajmal and Co. v Sakalchand Khemchand, Ardeshir H D and Co.

1699-22—Payne and Co, Fazalbhoy Ebrahimji and Co. v Gulam Husein Meherally, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

570-21—Dubash and Co., Maneklal Gulabchand and Co. v. Jivraj Navalmal and Co., Soonderdas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 40.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

947-23—Malvi M R and Co., Rai Bahadur Kalyanmal Tillockchand v Dharamsy Jetha and Co, Raghvay N and Co.

770-24—Purnanand C and J, Chima Curson Patel, Byramji Rustomji Divetre and others.

SHORT CAUSE.

275-24—Mulji Th. and Co, Erechshaw Kaikhasru Cama v Framji Manekji Mehta, Khandwalla and Ch.

4474-23—Mulla and M, Haji Mahomed Haji Sahoo v Framji Pallonji Talati, Khambatta and Co.

4386-23—N C Dalal, The Gujrat Tanneries Co. Ltd. v Ahmed Abedinbhay Peerbhoy, Rele and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

726-20—Daphtary F and D, Doongersy Ravji and Co., Zohara Begum widow, Payne and Co.

1308-20—Payne and Co., S Nahamira Seichichirs v Messrs Dharsi Nanji and Co, Daphtary F and D.

3284-19—Kanga and Co, Amratlal Liladhar v. Laxmibai widow and others, Captain and V.

3220-19—Mehta L and Co, Kanji Purshotam v Devidas Chaturbhuj, Bhai Shanker K and G.

SHORT CAUSES (RENT SUITS).

4322-23—Captain and V, Khatri Dada Karim and ors v Sh Chunlal Mohanlal and ors.

4752-23—Jamshedji R and D, Sir Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy and ors v Noormahomed Alimahomed, Khanderao L and M.

4868-23—Madhowji and Co, The Bombay Bullion Exchange Ltd v Pragji Gopal Bhatt and ors, S N Nanavaty and Co.

246-24—Khandwalla and C, Mathuradas Vishram and anr v Khimchand Maganlal, Mulji Th and Co.

652-24—Amarchand and M, Hargowandas Manchand and anr v Gulabchand Amichand and ors, Unwalla P and P.

702-24—Payne and Co, Abdulhusein Gulam Husein Bandukwalla v Shamji Bhanji and ors, Edgelow G W and Co, Madhowji and Co.

709-24—Amarchand and M, Sorabji Motabhai Pavri v Jiloobai Ruttonji Rustomkhan.

801-24—F J Ghadially, Jehangir C Ghadially v Fredrick Wright, Crawford B and Co.

681-24—Merwanji K and Co, Hamabai Jehangir Mehta v Nensi Haridas.

336-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v Nitising Dwarkadas.

432-24—Mehta L and Co, Deochand Kalianji v. Becharlal Gandulal and others, Ramanlal and H.

471-24—Amin and D, Nomanbhai Abdealli v. Jumnadas Parbhudas and Co. and others.

672-24—Dikshit M and Co, Purshotam Kanji v D V Dharap.

806-24—Daphtary F and D, Narayen Purshotamji Rele and another v Dattatraya Balkrishna Achrekar.

926-24—Ferreira and V, Govindas Tulsidas v Liladhar Madavji.

3811-23—Bhaishanker K and G, Vallabhdas Chaturbhuj and another v Charandas Chaturbhuj and another, Captain and V, Vachha and Co.

791-24—Daphtary F and D, Kilachand Deochand v Vishnoo Gopal Ablekar and others, Thakoredas and D.

5215-23—Jamsedji R and D, Aishabai widow v Gulam Husein Mavji Khoja.

4703-22—Payne and Co, Haji Mahomed Sadak Shustry v Esufally Mirsaji and others.

3464-23—Mulla and M, Tulsidas Morarji and others v Narshingrao Rane and others, Rustomji and G.

768-24—Subnis G and Co, The Hind Rutton Factory and Metal Works Ltd v Kadam Husein Meherally, Mohile P and G.

708-24—Motichand and D, Kheshavji Hirji Bhojraj and others v Devji Tukaram Bhandari, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

523-24—Shah and Co., Moolchand Hemraj v. Bomanji Muncherji and Sons.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KAJIJI.

In the Division Court No. 43.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

4653-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co, Daphtary F and F, Soonderdas and Co.

4656-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co, Edgelow G W and Co.

4672-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma, v Pudamsey Ratansey Kanji and others, Amin and D, Mulla and M, Soonderdas and Co.

4673-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Sha Dunichand Juma v Jetharam Nathuram, Bhaishanker K and G.

4875-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Vallabhdas Mulji v Pranshanker Narbeshanker Ghellabhai and others, Pandia and Co., Mulla and M.

1563-18—Dabholker and J, Bai Yesawantbai v Dattaram Ramchandra Bhandad and others, Chitnis K and M.

568-22—Mulla and M, Robert Henry Charles Ward and another, Hughes Vicaji and Co. and others, Matubhai J and M.

3475-19—Ferreira and V, Dinshaw J Jhavery v The Secretary of State of India in Council, J C G Bowens.

1836-21—Edgelow G W and Co, Raghavji Purshotam and others, Madhavdas Goculdas Pasha, Mulla and M.

4817-21—Mehta L and Co., Keshavlal Punjabhai v Malchand Jekinsondas.

920/13574-19—Ardeshir H D and Co, Punjaram Jugjiwandas and others v Bhanuprasad Bhaishanker, Mehta D and L.

another, Shah and V.

13/237-21—Tyabji D and Co, Keshavram Gordhandas Potdar v Moolraj Dowlatram, Malvi M R and Co.

531/6045-21—Manchershaw and N, Vassonji Liladhar and others, v Farmahomed Haji Adamji and another, M B Chothia, Raghvaya N and Co.

530/6044-21— Do. Do. Do. Do.

1379/14732-21—In Person, Habib Casum v. The Alliance Bank of Simla Ltd., Crawford B and Co Payne and Co.

1396/14988-21—N C Dalal and Co, Velji Mulji and Co v. Rahimbux Khodabux, Dharamsy D and Co.

1455/15618-21—Mehta L and Co, Dulabhji Bhagwanji v Lakhmichand Maneckchand and others, Edgelow G W and Co.

1932/20581-21—Dharamsy D and Co., Onkerlal Girdharlal and another v Madanlal Gopalji, Thakoredas and Co.

2375/25132-21—Madhowji and Co, Bai Kahoobai Raichand Foolchand, Motichand and D.

2690/25229-21—G B Pandya, Pasu Hardu and others v Erachsha Dadabhai, Mulla and M.

4713-21—Madhowji and Co, Messrs. Bakubhai Ambalal and Co v Chabildas Nathubhai, Purnanand C and J.

5275-21—Mulla and M, International Banking Corporation v J. Burjorji and Co., Madhowji and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54.

ADJOURNED CHAMBER MATTER.

Re Indian Companies Act and Re. Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Co. Ltd (in liquidation). Bhaishanker K and G. N H Moos (Applicant) v. Frank H Spaull and ors (Respondents). Matubhai J and M. Malvi M R and Co., J P Wallace and Co., Manchershaw and N. Merwanji K and Co., Craigie B and C, Thakordas and Co.

FOR JUDGMENT.

2327-21—Merwanji K and Co. Ganeshram Michael v Ramjidas Raghunathrai, Thakoredas and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 49.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

FOR EXPARTE DECREE.

489-24—Manubhai and Co., Bhaichand Chunibhai v Tulsidas Vallabhdas and another, Mehta L and Co.

4486-23—Rele and Co., Thakurlal Vijbhukhandas v Devidas Purshotamdas.

FOR RECORDING ADJUSTMENT AND DECREE INTERMS THEREOF.

4169-21—Dallas and Co, Lalji Naranji v. Jethmal Narandas and another, Mulla and M.

FOR PERSONAL DECREE.

418-23—Motichand and D Manilal Balcore and others v. Chotalal Maganlal Kothari, Motichand and D, Kanga and Co., P and P.

SHORT CAUSES.

1070-24—Chitnis K and M, Bai Bachubai Fardunji Engineer, v Premraj Panalal, Madhowji and Co.

FOR HEARING EXCEPTIONS ON COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

48-20—Jamsedji R and D Nanmilal Chhota and another v Hirabai widow, Shroff and V.

SHORT CAUSES.

3797-23—Dubash and Co, Nusserwanji S Engineer v Veljt Dnaramsi and Co, Marvi M R and Co.

4266-23—Manchersbaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper vs Fatehalli Mulla Alibhay, Pocha and Co.

4310-23—Mulji R and Co, Bai Kasturbai vs Vanmalidas Lukhmidas.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigoin and Crotier vs. Lallubhai Dayabnai, Chitnis K and M.

4299-23—N C Dalal and Co, Dadabhoy M Darabseth, vs Navalchand Malukchand, Amarchand and M.

4321-23—Chitnis K and M, Jamshedji Curshedji Panthaki vs Kekobad M Omrigar and another, Mohile P and G.

3772-23—Dikshit M and Co, M D Vora and Co vs. Bhimji Govindji, Purnanand C and J.

3799-23—Manchersaw and N, Phiroz D Cooper, vs Samsuddin Mulla Alibhoy, Unwalla P and P.

4356-23—Captain and V, Racholdas Gidumal and Co, Fazal Husein Momlabux and another Judah and Sons.

4224-23—Mehta L and Co, R J Mistry and Co v Sadasiv Rajaram Desai and Co, Payne and Co.

3706-23—Motichand and D, Ramchandra B Joonekar v Valchand Nanchand Shah and anr, Mohile P and G.

4117-23—Bhaishanker K and G, The Bank of Morvi Ltd v Anant Balwant Modak and anr, Captain and V.

4244-23—Kanga and Co, N H Moos v K R P Shroff and ors, Payne and Co.

4329-23—Edgelow G W and Co., Lakhmichand Padamsey v Bhawan Amulukh, Ferreira and V.

4331-23—Amarchand and M, Gordhandas Nathalal v Ramnarayen Rajmal, Purnanand C and J.

603-24—Dallas and Co, Shavakshaw Cawasji Dinshaw v Badrudin Ahmedji and ors, Jamshedji R and D, Merkanji K and Co.

4937-22—Khandwalla and Chh, Lalubhai Ranchoddas v Dipchand Hemraj, Shah and Co.

110-22—Craigie B and C, Danier Campbell Pitsen an dors v J N Singh and Co Ltd. Madhowji and Co.

4341-23—N C Dalal, The Official Assignee of Bombay v Thakoredas Damodar and ors, Shamrao M and H.

COMMERCIAL CAUSE.

2407-23—Daphtary F and D, Mafatlal Gagalbhai v Karani and Co, Motichand and D, Bhaishanker K and G.

COCOGEM

WHAT USE ARE COCOGEM TINS.

To protect your food from contamination until it reaches your kitchen.

You boil water as a precaution against fevers, yet have been forced to accept filthy bazaar ghee as food.

The adulteration of sugar with sand is easily detected, but only chemical analysis shows the more health-ruining adulteration of ghee with rancid animal fats.

Therefore remember the empty Cocogem tin has already done you excellent service. It has brought to your kitchen a food, guaranteed pure, uncontaminated and untouched by hand.

Cocogem Cans are Convenient for Camp Cooking.

Sole Distributors for Bombay, (excluding Sindh)

NOWROJI HORMASJI & CO.

227, Frere Road, Fort, Bombay.

(24)

COMMERCIAL.

COTTON MARKET.

The cotton manufacturers, writes Mr. Theo. H. Price, in "Commerce and Finance" of May 14, are now employed in "stretching the blanket" of this season's supply so that it will cover the consumption until the new crop is available. Various means of effecting this are being employed. Some mills that have more cotton than they need are selling it to their competitors who are not so well supplied. Others are running part time or shutting down entirely.

In New England the curtailment probably averages 33 per cent. In the South it is estimated at 15 per cent. The fact that the new crop deliveries are selling at about four cents less than the summer positions makes the manufacturer's position difficult, for he is faced with a corresponding loss on the cotton and goods that he carries over. The temptation to shut down is therefore great, but some are deterred from yielding to it because it means the distress and dispersion of their employees.

The president of one well-known Southern mill who has determined to run throughout the summer for the sake of his operatives says that he is going to "hedge" every hundred bales of old crop he buys by purchasing an October contract. His reasons for pursuing this course are as follows:

1. He believes that the curtailment now in progress and to come will leave jobbers and retailers so bare of goods that he can get his own prices for his production in July, August and September.

2. He maintains that as the season advances the dearth of cotton will become so acute that the market will shudder every time the words "short crop" are uttered, and

3. He claims that we have never yet had a season in which the crop was not "killed" at least once between May and November.

His philosophy is commended to the consideration of his competitors.

Meantime it is worth noting that exports for the season (including the amount on shipboard, not cleared) are now about 5,200,000 bales; that the foreigners are still buying and that there is every indication they will take 5,800,000 bales *if they can get it;* that conditions abroad are still on the mend; that spinners' takings of American cotton last week were nearly 20,000 bales in excess of the same week in 1923; that there has been a sharp advance in the price of Egyptian cotton; that the dry goods market is described as "showing more resistance to price declines," and that at the meeting of the Southern Wholesale Dry Goods Association held in Charlotte, N. C., last week the Secretary, Norman Johnson, announced that "a turn for the better has come in the dry goods trade and a satisfactory business is in prospect."

Probably because the implications of the foregoing summary are commencing to be appreciated the market has advanced, but the improvement in so far as new crop deliveries is concerned is also due to the inclement weather that is reported from some parts of the South and the approach of the crop reporting period which will commence with the issuance of the Government's first "condition report" on June 2. Thereafter we shall have a report every 15 or 16 days in accordance with the bill recently passed by Congress.

This fusillade of reports will either benumb the market or throw it into hysteria. In addition the Senate has practically agreed upon a resolution that directs the Federal Trade Commission to find out what's the matter with the cotton industry, provided this can be done without inquiring whether the depression is due to the high price of cotton and whether "if there is a difference in the prosperity of the textile industry in different sections of the country to what extent, if any, is it attributable to labor legislation of the different states." Inquiry along the lines mentioned was specifically inhibited at the request of two Southern Senators. So restricted it is not to be expected that the investigation will amount to much, but it will tend to keep King Cotton in the foreground and draw those who are speculatively inclined to his attractive realm.

Under these conditions a decline seems unlikely until the market becomes overbought, which is certainly not the case at present.

JAVA SUGAR.

London, June 16.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Juie Value	22/
July Sellers	20/6
July-Sept. Sellers	20/6
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July-Sept. Sellers	20/10
Fine White Java C and F Karachi July-Sept Sellers	20/10

Firmer with fair business and moderate demand.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(Through Messrs. Husain Abdul Rehman & Co.)

Bombay, 17th June 24, 5 p.m.

The market showed great activity and a good business was done in June-July and July-Aug-Sept shipment. Foreign markets are reported to be firm.

Ready showed a moderate demand of 3600 bags.

The following are the latest quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready Rs. 23/10 per Cwt.

Transhipment Ex. Bond. 18/8 per Cwt.

Shipment June Sh. 22/1 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment June-July Sh. 21/7 per cwt. F.B.H.

Shipment July-Aug-Sept. Sh. 20/10 per cwt. F B. H.

RUBBER.

London, June 16.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, J/A	11
Plantation First Latex Crepe	10 3/8

Tone:—Easier, closing fairly. Steady at the decline.

LINSEED.

London, June 16.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags May/June Sellers	
RAW LINSEED Oil Naked spot net	
„ May/ Buyers ..	Mutilated.

BARLEY.

Barley Karachi J/J Sellet .. .. £[32/9

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

B C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/4 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/4 31/32
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5
Bank's selling D D 1/5 1/32
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/5 7/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 1/16
Bank's buying D D 1/5 3/32
PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 520
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 580
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 570
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 133½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 128¼
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 173
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 238
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 166½
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 330
CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.32-1/2
London—Paris Frcs. 77.60
London Switzerland Frcs. 24.46
London—Brussels Frcs. 89.80
London—Rome Liras 100.00
London—Berlin Marks ——
TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Very steady market.

London, June, 16.

Tele. Transfers	1/5 1/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4 15/5 Firm.
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8 Quiet.

London, June 16.

Exchange on London at Paris Fcs	
Rentes 3 per cent. ..	53 3/4 Ex. Dvd.
Bar Silver Spot	34 7/8
„ „ 2 months hence ..	34 3/4
Closing Tone of Silver-Small offerings & business moderate. Steady	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent. since 5/7/1923.	
Interest day to day loans.. ..	1 1/2
Interest 7 days market loans ..	2 3/8

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

	Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/4 31/32
Bank Demand	1/5
Doc Acceptance 3 m/s	1/5 3/16
Fcs. Demand	520
American Dollars	329
Hongkong Dollars	173
Shanghai	238
Japan	134
Singapore	166 1/2

Market Steady.

DISCOUNTS.

London, June 16.

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st ..	2 15/16
„ Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	3 3/16
„ Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st ..	4 1/4
„ „ „ „ 6	4 3/4
5 per cent Rentes	24 1/4
TIN BLOCK	227

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES—MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, June 16.

Stockholm	16.25
Christiania	31.96
Amsterdam	
Switzerland	
Belgium	Mutilated.
Prague	

The Bombay mails of 31st ultimo have been delivered here to-day.

London, June 16.

Exchange on London in Paris ..	78.35
„ „ „ Germany	18,150,000,000,000
„ „ „ „ Italy ..	100.35

New York, June 16.

Demand Bills	4.32.25

WAR LOANS.

London, June 16.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 89 1/4 no change
Victory Bonds 4% ..	£ 92 5/8+7/16
War Loan 5% 1929/47 ..	£ 101 5/16—1/8
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/2+1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2% ..	£ 47—no change
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan) ..	£ 66 5/8+3/8
Govt. Securities 3% ..	£ 57 3/8 no change

London, June 16.

Conversion Loan	£ 78 3/16
5 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	£ 103 7/8
7 per cent Indian Loan ..	£ 114

BULLION.

Bombay, June 17.

Sovereigns ready Rs. 16/2
Sovereigns forward Rs. 16/2
Bar gold ready, Rs. 25/7/6
Bar gold forward, Rs. 25/7/6
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs. 25/8/6
Bar silver ready, Rs. 82/8
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 82/8
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 82/14

London, June 16.

Bar gold ready, s. 95/5
Silver ready, d. 34/14
Silver forward, d. 34/12
TONE OF SILVER—
Steady, China speculators bought.

GOLD.

Bombay, June 17

Ready:—25—7—6 .. .. ..

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest	At 6 p.m.
Geth	25-8-0		25-7-6	25—7—6
Asad	25-9-3		25-8-9	25—8—9

Teji Mandi:— .. Rine
Geth 0—0—0 Gini Ranis 16—1—6
Asad 0—4—9 Gine King 16—2—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER

Bombay, June 17.

Ready:—82—7—0.

Vaida.	Opening	Highest.	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Jeth	82-13-0		82-7-0	82—7—0
Asad	83-4-0		83-14-0	83—14—0

Teji Mandi.
Jeth 0—0—0
Asad 1—4—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

BOMBAY MARKETS

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

June 17.

A drop of 15 points in old crop and 27 to 30 points in new crop in New York futures was reported on the 14th instant. Liverpool was closed on the same day. Yesterday Reuter reported a fall of 11 points in old crop and a rise of 10 to 12 points in new crop in New York futures. The market advanced on scattered buying and local short covering. Liverpool was reported 6 to 14 points down.

The consumption of the American mills for the month of May was 414,000 bales as compared with 480,000 bales in April, 621,000 bales in 1923 and 496,000 bales in the year 1922.

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugars' New York friends Messrs. A Norden & Co.'s cable under date 16th instant as under:—

"Complaints of high temperature in Texas."

The Marwadi Bazar opened this morning easier at Rs. 521 i.e. Rs. 2½ lower than Saturday's closing rate for F.G. Broach April/-May. At the opening. Bull operators were buyers and the market advanced to Rs. 524. Around this level Commission Houses and one Japanese House sold and the prices gave way to Rs. 522, and the market closed at Rs 522 at 4 p.m.

Fine Oomra July opened at Rs. 561 and gradually improved to Rs. 564½ on Bazar operaters buying, and closed at Rs. 563 on Commission Houses selling. Whilst Oomra Dec./January opened at Rs. 486 and going up to Rs. 489 on Shroffs buying closed at Rs. 487. F.G. Bengal July and December/January were nominally quoted Rs. 535/- and Rs. 442/- respectively.

Our market for ready cotton was closed yesterday.

At Cotton Green the market opened at Rs. 519½ for fully good M.G. Broach April/May, and advancing to Rs. 522 on buying by Marwadi Shroffs and Jobbers, closed at Rs. 521½ at 6-30 p.m.

COTTON GREEN—CLOSING QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 17.
6-30 P.M

Fully Good Broach	April/May	521 1/2
Fully Good Bengal	July ..	536
Fully Good Bengal	Dec January	441
Fine Oomra	..July ..	563
Fine Oomra	..Dec/Janry..	489

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 17.

Description, Super-Fine,	F.	F.	Good-G.	F.	G.	F.
M. G. Bengal and Sindh Punjab	570	560	545	530		
M. G. Oomra No. 3	595	580	565	..		
M. G. Broach	635	620	605	595		
M. G. Southerns	..	615	605	595	585	
M. G. Mathia	585	570	555	..		
M. G. Khandesh	590	575	560	..		

E. I. COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, June 17.

Fully Good Broach April/May	521
„ „ Bengal July ..	534
„ Dec./January ..	441
Fine Oomra July ..	561
„ „ Dec./Jan. ..	487
Good Southerns/June ..	585
„ „ Aug./Sept. ..	590

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS' REPORT

BOMBAY, June 17.

New York Market 14th June 1924.

Previos Close.	Delivery.	Closing Prices.	Prices at 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
29.02	July.				28.87—15
26.13	Oct.	26.03—10			25.85—28
25.38	Dec.				25.10—28
25.15	Jan.				24.88—27
25.32	Mar.				25.04—28
25.34	May.				25.04—30

Telegraphic market advices: Oct highest buying on covering. Dec. Jany sales well taken. Rallied on spot houses buying July.

U. S. A. Mills May consumption 414,000 bales. (Against 480,000 in April). Comparison with previous years.

	1924	1623	1922
MAY	414,000	621,000	496,000

Liverpool Market 14th June 1924 was closed.

New York Market 16th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Last known prices in Liverpool.	Closing Prices.	Since previous Close.
28.87	July		28.67—20	28.76—11	
25.85	Oct.	25.59—26	25.73—12	25.95+10	
25.10	Dec.			25.20+10	
24.88	Jan.			24.98+10	
25.04	Mar.			25.15+11	
25.04	May.			25.16+12	

Telegraphic market advices: Oct highest 26.03, lowest 25.54, range .49 points. Small steady market. Scattered buying, local shorts covering on high temperature in Texas.

Liverpool Market 16th June 1924.

Previous Close.	Delivery.	Opening Prices.	Price a 12 noon.	Closing Prices.	Since Previous close.
16.77	July	16.66—11	16.75—02	16.71—06	
15.21	Oct.	15.09—12	15.09—12	15.08—13	
14.72	Jan.	14.66—06	14.59—13	14.59—13	
14.60	Mar.			14.46—14	
14.45	May.			14.46+01	
	Egyptian.				
21.60	July.			21.30—30	
19.20	Nov.			18.95—25	

Telegraphic market advices: (1) New York sales futures on Monday last estimated at 125,000. Light rains Memphis District. Excessive heat continues in Texas. Daily forecast: Western belt generally fair, all balance entire belt partly cloudy. The crop is making general advance in all sections this week. Sunshine plentiful.

(2) American cross rate on Friday 4.31½, Saturday 4.31 7/8, Monday 4.32 3/8. Quiet market. Weather is favourable. Miss Giles estimate 66.8 per cent states that there have been more weevil than same time last year.

Liverpool, June, 16.
To-day's prices.

Cotton Del. M.U.G.O.C. Liverpool ..	July ..	16.71—.06
	Oct. ..	15.08—.13
	Jan. ..	14.59—.13
	Mar. ..	14.46—.14

COTTON.

Liverpool, June 16.

Bales.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	4,066
„ „ Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	400
„ „ Sales of East Indian	

EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans Spot Quiet	17.56
Egyptian F.G.F. Sakele Quiet	23.65
New Yorks 11 a.m. ..July	..28.68+.62
(As known in Liverpool at closing time) Oct.	..25.71—.08
	..Jan. ..24.74—.11
New Orleans 10 a.m. ..July	.. 28.32
Oct.	.. 24.93

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, June, 16.

Months.	Today's price.
June	..16.73—.04
July	..16.18—.09
Aug.	..15.70—.09
Sept.	..15.08—.07
Oct.	.. ..
Nov.	.. ..
December	..14.60—.12
January	.. ..
Feb.	.. ..
Mar.	.. ..
April	..14.35—.10
May	.. ..
June.	.. ..

Egyptians —

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June, 16.

Months.	To-day's Price.
June	17.03—.06
July	16.71—.06
August	16.21—.06
September	15.67—.12
October	15.08—.13
November	14.83—.13
December	14.70—.12
January	14.59—.13
February	14.51—.13
March	14.46—.14
April	14.38—.14
May	14.31—.14
June	14.24—.14

Tone—Quiet.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

London, June 16.

M. G. Bengal, Good	11.50
„ „ Fully Good	11.90
„ „ Fine	12.30
No. 1 Oomra, Good	12.05
„ „ Fully Good ..	12.55
„ „ Fine	13.05
M. G. Broach, Good	12.90
„ Fully Good	13.30
„ Fine	13.60
M. G. Scinde, Good	11.40
„ „ Fully Good	11.80
„ „ Fine	12.20

EGYPTIAN COTTON CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, June. 16.

Months.	To-days price.
June ..	21.80—.30
July ..	21.30—.30
August ..	20.85—.30
September ..	20.40—.30
October ..	19.55—.25
November ..	18.95—.25
December ..	18.85—.25
January ..	18.73—.25
Feb. ..	18.70—.28
March ..	18.68—.30
April ..	18.68—.30
May ..	18.68—.30

AMERICAN MARKET, CLOSING PRICES

New York, June, 16.
To-day's Prices.

Futures at New York	July ..	28.76—.11
	Oct. ..	25.96+.11
	Dec. ..	25.20+.12
	Jan. ..	24.98+.10

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 17.

3½ per cent Government Paper Rs. 68/4
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 86/8
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 94/10
5 per cent Loan due 1933 Rs. 98/3
5 per cent Loan due 1945-55 Rs. 99/3
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925 Rs. 106/4
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928 Rs. 104/11
6 per cent Bonds due 1927 Rs. 102/1
6 per cent Bonds due 1930 Rs. 103/14
6 per cent Bonds due 1932 Rs. 105/2
6½ per cent Bombay Development Loan due 1935 Rs. 108/14
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 78/8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 78/-
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 102/-
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 78.

SHARES.

Market closed easy owing to profit taking. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1440, India 81, Central Bank 25, and Eastern Bank 84xd.

London, June 16.

Chartered Bank	£ 19 13/16
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	£ 132
National Bank	£ 44 3/4
Eastern „	£ 6
P & O. Banking Corp.	£ 12 7/8

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 395, Bombay Cotton 480, Bombay Dyeing 717/8, Century 375, Cent. India 500, Colaba Land 188/12, Coorla 155, Crescent 237/8, Dawn 540xd., Edw. Sassoon 185xd., Elphistone 38/12, Fazulbhoy 903/12, Finlay 540, Globe 42/8, Kokak 100, Ind. Bleaching 200xd., Ind. Malwa 380, Jamshed Mfg. 145, Kastoorchand 162/8, Khatao 190, Kohinoor 1050, Laxmi Cotton 4600xd., Madhavrao Sed. 40, Mathuradas 295, M. Petit 2750, Morarji 2450n., New Great 342/8, New City 260, Pabani 306/4, Phoenix 475xd. Premier 92/8, Shapurji 912/8, Sholapur 9500, Simplex 201/4, Standard 1300, Swan 785, Swadeshi 570, Tata Mill 180, Vishnu Cotton 1675xd.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 180xd., B. Burma 315, B. Burma N.I. 70pr., Bt. Burma pet. 5/6, Bombay Tramway 57/8, Bombay Steam 75, Bundi Cement 9/8xd., Katni Ord. 75, Katni Defd. 190, New India 17/8, Shivrajpur 39, Tata Iron Ord. 23, Tata Iron Defd. 73/12, Tata Hydro 795 and Scindia Steam 6/5.

SHARE BAZAR.

17th June, 1924.

	12 to 1 O/C.	1 to 2 O/C.	2 to 3 O/C.
Ahmedabad Advance ..	395	395	
Bombay Cotton ..	480	480	
Bombay Dyeing ..	707-8-25-17-8	22-8-717-8	
Century . ..	372-8-75-72-8	373 12	
Nagpur ..	502-12-1-4	500-1-4-500	
Colaba ..	185-92-8-90	87-8-188-12	
Crescent ex-divi ..	232-8-37-8-35	36-4-237 8	
Indore ex-dvi. ..	380-77-8	380	
Kohinoor ..	1050	1050	
New Great ..	342-8-46-4-42-8	41-4-342-8	
Pearl ex-divi. ..	512-8-15-7-8	18-12-517-8	
Phoenix ..	460	460	
Bharucha ..	195-90	195	
Simplex ..	210-12-8-2-8	197-8-202-8	
Swan ex-divi. ..	..	785	
Swadeshi ..	571-4-72-8-70	72-8-571-4	
Pabni ..	306-4	306-4	
Fazal ..	897-8-900	974-8-902-8	
Matburadas ..	295	295	
Tata Mill ..	175	175	
Globe ..	42-8	42-8	
Mysore ..	106-4	106-4	
Madhavji ..	261-4	261-4	
Finlay ex-divi. ..	540	540	
Gokak ..	102-8	102-8	
Edward Sassoon ..	185	185	
Meyer Sassoon ..	132-8	132-8	
Alcock ..	180	180	
Bombay Burma Old ..	315	315	
Bombay Elec. Tram ..	97-8	97-8	
Bombay Steamer Ordy. ..	75	75	
Bundi Cement ..	9-8	9-8	
Central E Mining ..	24-8	24-8	
Indian Cement ..	42-8	42-8	
Katni Cement Ordy ..	..	..	
Shivrajpur ..	..	..	
Tata Stee Ordy. ..	23	23	
ata Steel Defd. ..	72-8-73-12	72-8	

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, June 16.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	13,000
„ Exports to Great Britain ..	6,900
„ „ to Continent	11,000
Futures at New York	
„ „ July	28.76—.11
„ „ October	25.96+.11
„ „ Dec.	25.20+.19
„ „ Jan.	24.98+.10
Spot Cotton at New York ..	29.75—.15
Spot Cotton at New Orleans ..	29.75—.25
Futures „ „ July ..	28.40—.23
„ „ „ October ..	25.18+.07
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	14 5/8
Silver foreign mined	67

WHEAT.

London, June 16.

RAZARIO SANTA FE—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	46/3
BARLETTA RUSSO—63 1/2 lbs. J/J Sellers	45/6
AUSTRALIAN J/J Sellers .. Firm and dearer.	49/
Choice White Karachi J/J Sellers	47/9
Soft Red Karachi J/J sellers Firm and dearer.	46/9

Wheat, Cargo, Barletta Russo 63 1/2 lbs. 45 paid for June shipment and 45/6 paid for shipment expected to load by 26th June.

Wheat Cargo Choice White Karachi paid 47/6 loading for shipment to New South Wales and 48/3 for Bill of Loading dated 3rd. May.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, June 17.
(6-30 p.m.)

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	45 0 0	6 10 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	48 0 0	6 13 6
Rapeseed, Brown Katni	10 0 0	10 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	9 7 0	9 15 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 4 0
Linseed, Brown Bold ..	11 14 9	12 6 0
Linseed, Brown Thin ..	11 9 0	12 1 0
Teelseed, White 85-15 ..	85 0 0	17 8 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25 ..	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed Gajar50-50 ..	75 0 0	15 0 0
Teelseed, Black	68 0 0	14 0 0
Peppyseed, White ..	11 10 0	12 2 0
Groundnuts	75 0 0	..
Mowraseed	8 4 0	8 8 0
Barley	36 0 0	..
Castorseed	75 0 0	15 6 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	39 0 0	5 10 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, A/S	7 4 3	
Linseed, May		
Linseed Sept.	13 2 3	
Groundnuts J/J ..	75 0 0	
Gujarat Castor Seed Asad		
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 J/J	17 8 0	
Cotton Seeds J/J/ ..	5 10 6	

SEEDS.

Linseed La Plata Argentine closed was fully maintained, closed quiet at £18 1/8 for June/July shipment. Sellers.

Cottonseed Bombay, £10 1/8 sellers for June/July shipment.

Castorseed Bombay, closed very firm and very sparingly offered at £25 3/4 sellers for June/July shipment.

Business was done to-day in Linseed Calcutta of May/June shipment at £19 3/4. In Rapeseed. Jamba for June/July shipment to Hull at £14 1/8. In Wheat. Parcel, choice white Karachi at 47/4½ for June/July shipment.

Linseed. Steady. Cottonseed. Quiet. Linseed Oil, Steady. Wheat, Firm. Rice, Quiet.

METALS

London, June 16.

English best Selected Copper ..	£ 65—
Standard Copper G. M. B. ..	£ 61 7/8
Copper Braziers	£ 82—

(Continued on page 10.)

YARN AND CLOTH.

PRODUCTION OF INDIAN MILLS AND IMPORTS.

In the twelve months, April, 1923, to March, 1924, the quantities produced were 609 million lbs. of yarn and 404 milion lbs. of woven goods.

The exports of Indian yarn by sea from British India to foreign countries during the twelve months, April, 1923, to March, 1924, were 39 million lbs. as compared with 57 million and 81 million lbs. in 1922-23 and 1921-22, respectively.

The quantity of coarse, medium, and fine yarns produced in Indian mills is compared below with the quantity imported by sea from foreign countries during March and the twelve months, April to March, 1922-23 and 1923-24. The production of coarse yarn (Nos. 1 to 25) in the month of March, 1924, was 25 million lbs. and the imports of the same counts were 249,000 lbs. only; the production of medium counts (Nos. 26 to 40) was 5 million lbs. and of fine counts (above No. 40) 221,000 lbs. as against 1,401,000 lbs. and 419,000 lbs. respectively.

The following statement compares the production of piecegoods woven in Indian mills with the imports of such goods from foreign countries:—

	Twelve months. April to March 1923-24 Production 1,000 yds.	Imports 1,000 yds.
Grey & bleached piecegoods	1,106,755	1,119,343
Coloured piecegoods	503,643	347,494

The value of goods woven in Indian mills, as far as reported, was Rs. 3.34 lakhs in March, 1924, and Rs. 52,63 lakhs in the twelve months, April, 1923, to March, 1924, as compared with Rs. 4,55 lakhs and Rs. 59,36 lakhs, respectively, in 1922-23. The value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries in March, 1924, was Rs. 5,43 lakhs, and that in the twelve months, April, 1923, to March, 1924, Rs. 59,55 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 4,61 lakhs and Rs. 60,87 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1922-23.

The excise duty realised on woven goods in March, 1924, amounted to over Rs. 19 lakhs and in the twelve months, April, 1923, to March, 1924, to Rs. 1,69 lakhs, as compared with Rs. 21 lakhs and Rs. 1,99 lakhs, respectively, in the corresponding periods of 1922-23.

An Ootacamund message of June 16, says:—Last Saturday afternoon a truck conveying railway materials while turning the Sweeping curve between Hillgrove and Adderley on the Nilgiri Branch Railway went polting down as a result of the brake losing control and threw out its occupants. Mr. Ganapathy Iyer, Assistant Permanent Way Inspector of Mettupaliam who was in charge of the truck and a gang Mistry received serious injuries and died shortly afterwards. Three others were also slightly injured.

NOTHING TO COMPARE WITH
SHELL SPECTACLES
& EYEGLASSES.

THESE ARE
THE LATEST, THE NEATEST,
THE BEST,
THE MOST COMFORTABLE
EYE-WEAR.

BALIWALLA & HOMI,
THE LEADING OPTICIANS OF INDIA
Hornby Road, Opp. Whiteaway's & 219, Kalbadevi Road.
BOMBAY.
Awarded several Gold medals for superb craftsmanship.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, June 19.

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Policyholders of the Bombay Life Assurance Co., Ltd., at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) and the Sixteenth Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders at 5 p.m. (S.T.) at the Company's Registered Office 67, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

June 18 (Wed) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 19 (Thur) Sunrise 6h. 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 20 (Fri) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 21 (Sat) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 22 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h 2m. Sunset 7h. 18m.
June 23 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 24 (Tues.) Sunrise 6h 3m. Sunset 7h 19m.
June 25 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 26 (Thurs) Sunrise 6h. 3m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 27 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 19m.
June 28 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 29 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 4m. Sunset 7h. 20m.
June 30 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 5m. Sunset 7h. 20m.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY ASSOCIATION.

A Meeting of the Members of the Council of the above Association will be held in the Rooms of the Association to-day (Wednesday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.)

"F" WARD D. C. C.

An adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the above Committee will be held at the Committee's office to-morrow (Thursday) at 7-30 a.m. (S.T.)

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

Mr. Kavi Mulji Dullabhji of Ved Ashram Walkeshwar will lecture in English at the Hall of the Theosophical Society this evening at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) on "God and Humanity"

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL.

The B. P. Women's Council will hold their monthly "At Home" at their office in the Town Hall, on Thursday 26th June 1924, at 5 p.m. Members and friends are cordially invited to attend.

NATIONAL MEDICAL COLLEGE.

Dr. S. P. Vaidya will give his inaugural address to the students of the National Medical College at 2 p.m. to-day.

THE PASSENGERS' AND TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSOCIATION.

An adjourned meeting of the Railway Advisory Committee will be held to-day (Wednesday) at the office of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association at 139, Medows Street Fort, Bombay at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Representatives of Passengers' Association on the Local Advisory Committee of the Madras and Southern Maharatta Railway have accorded to the Indian Passengers' Association (Madras) the privilege of electing a representative to work on their Local Advisory Committee.

SANATAN VAIDIC DHARMADHARINI SABHA.

A preliminary meeting was held under the auspices of the above Sabha on Sunday last, Shriman Balashankar Achalji presiding, to consider the desirability of holding a Sanatan Dharmic Conference. Mr. Hiralal Nanavati suggested that it would be far more useful to start and maintain a daily Santan Dharma newspaper. The suggestion was agreed to, and afterwards an Executive Committeee was appointed to carry out the object.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan s.s. Macquerrie arrived at London in the evening of the 13th instant.

The P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaiser-I-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of the 7th instant arrived at Port Said at 9-30 p.m. on the 15th instant.

The O S K steamer "Sumatra Maru" left Moji for Bombay on 14th inst. and is due to arrive here via regular calling ports on 14th July.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday the 25th instant.

2. Correspondence for Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

ANNUAL THANKSGIVING MASS.

BY BOMBAY PORT TRUST EMPLOYEES.

The Annual Thanksgiving Mass by the Bombay Port Trust employees will be celebrated at the Cathedral Bhuleshwar, on Sunday, the 22nd instant at 8-30 a.m.

BY CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA CHRISTIAN EMPLOYEE.

The Catholic Staff of the above Bank will celebrate their 4th annual thanksgiving mass to the Sacred Heart of Jesus on Sunday, the 22nd instant at 8-30 a.m. at St. Ignatius' Church, Jacob Circle, Bombay.

BURMA CORUORATION LD.—BAWDWIN MINE.

During the month of May 23,204 tons of ore were mined. 23,480 tons of ore were milled in the Treatment Plant producing 11,203 tons of leady concentrate. 12,923 tons of lead-bearing material were smelted in the Blast Furnace, producing 5,359 tons Hard Lead for treatment in the Refinery. Refinery products were:—Refined Lead 4,071 tons. Refined Silver 431,725 ounces. Of Silver production 2,000 ounces were recovered from treatment of Copper Matte. Experimental Zinc Plant produced 1,400 tons Zinc Concentrates assaying 10.6 ounces Silver, 6.6 per cent. Lead. 45 per cent. Zinc. In addition to above, 400 tons Copper Matte were produced from the treatment of 1,932 tons Copper Ore and accumulated smelter byeproducts.

GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN FOREIGN EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The first annual general meeting of the Gowd Saraswat Brahman Foreign Education Society, Bombay, was held at "Anandashram," Harvey Road, Gamdevi, on Sunday last, Mr. S. S. Patkar, Government Pleader, High Court, Bombay, presiding. After confirming the minutes of the last general meetings, the report of the provisional Managing Committee upto 31st May 1924 and the audited statements of Accounts for the period ending 31st December 1923, were unanimously adopted. The report showed that there were on the Society's roll on 31-5-1924, 4 Patrons 20 Fellows, and 70 Life Members, whose promised donations amount to Rs. 61,800. Besides, there are 63 Ordinary Members whose subscription amounts to Rs. 150 per month. The Society has been able to recover upto 31st May 1924, Rs. 24,543, by way of donations, and Rs. 3,897 by way of monthly subscriptions. The following Managing Committee was then declared duly elected for the year 1924-1926: (1) Rao Bahadur S V Rajadhyaksha. (2) Mr. S S Patkar, Government Pleader, High Court, (3) Mr. S. A Sabnis, Solicitor, Trustees, Ex-officio Members, (4) Dr. J. S. Nerurkar, (5) Dr. R. D. Shirwalkar, (6) Mr. S. S. Naik, (7) Mr. N. E. Khote (8) Mr. Y. H. Sukthankar (9) Mr. G. P. Murdeshwar, (10) Mr. S. P. Varde. Mr. S. A. Kanvinde was re-elected Auditor for the next year. A vote of thanks to the Chair brought the proceedings of the meeting to a close.

WEARING APPAREL STOLEN.

Mr. D. A. G. Brown an engineer in Messrs. Jahn Fowler and Co., reports to the police that in January last he left a trunk in his office in Goa Street and went out of Bombay. He opened the trunk after his return on the 13th instant when he found wearing apparel valued at Rs. 928 stolen therefrom.

AN INSANE BURNS HIMSELF.

The Coroner held an inquest on Tuesday touching the death of Chhaganlal Govindji (17) residing in Kika Street who died from the effects of burns on Monday night. The evidence showed that the deceased was mentally deranged. On Monday evening he was alone in his room and cries of fire brought some neighbours down to his room who saw his clothes aflame. A bottle of kerosine oil was also found hanging on a nail and a primus stove on the sill of a window.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

The Lectures in First Aid to the Injured under the auspices of the above Association and on behalf of the Jewish Division of the St. John Ambulance Brigade will commence from Sunday, the 22nd June 1924. Capt. Jacob Ezekiel, I.M.S., will deliver these lectures at the Sir Jacob Sassoon Jewish Free High School, Byculla. The course consists of a series of about 8 lectures fully illustrated on Human Anatomy and Physiology. Circulatory. Respiratory, Digestive and Nervous Systems, Fractures, Drowning, and Poisoning, etc. for one hour every Sunday from 4 p.m. (S.T.) No fees are received for this very useful instruction.

Intending gentlemen are requested to register their names with Mr. Samuel Judan Honorary Class Organiser, Jail Road North, 2nd Lane, No. 3, Umerkhadi, Bombay No. 9. as early as possible. This class is open to the public.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS

CHARGED WITH CHEATING.

At the Court of Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Ag. Second Presidency Magistrate, an Anglo-Indian clerk in the P.W.D. Government House, Bombay named Israel David Sawyers was charged with cheating by Sub-Inspector Salasker.

Mr. De'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, conducted the prosecution.

The case of the prosecution was that the complainant, A. E. Warwick, arriving at Bombay in quest of employment was introduced to the accused by Mr. Beaucroft. The accused represented that there was a post of motor mechanic at the Government House which he would be able to secure to the complainant on a deposit of Rs. 500. The complainant thereupon paid to the accused Rs. 200 on the 14th May and regretted his inability to pay more. The accused took the sum, passed a receipt and generously offered to supplement the balance which could be repaid after the job was secured. The complainant handed his application and certificates to accused who promised to see the Military Secretary personally. On the 6th instant, a letter of 'no vacancy' received from the Military Secretary prompted the complainant to search for the accused whom he found on the 9th. Demanding the return of the Rs. 200 the accused showed the complainant a letter purporting to have come from the Military Secretary directing the presentation of the complainant with cash deposit at the Secretariat. This, however, did not deceive the complainanant who promptly brought the accused to the notice of the police.

The accused pleaded guilty and expressed his readiness to pay the amount for which he desired to have time. The case was postponed to the 27th instant.

ACCUSED COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

Ramji Velji, alias Bagawania Bhoja was committed to the Sessions by Mr. Thakkar, Additional Presidency Magistrate at the Mazagaon Police Court on four charges, three on the charge of attempt at murder and one on the charge of theft of a revolver.

The facts of the case are that on the 16th February at 2 a.m. the accused fired a revolver at two police constables who went to arrest him and escaped.

Again on the 6th March when the police headed by Sergt. Gooch went to arrest him at Foras Road he deliberately fired several shots at the Sergeant and while being chased he fired at a Parsi, D. K. Kotwal and again escaped but was soon after arrested at Grant Road. The injured Kotwal had to get his hand amputated.

The third charge was that on the night of the 6th January a shop of gun merchants at Carnac Road was broken into and three revolvers and cartridges were stolen. The description and number of one of the revolvers tallied with the revolver seized from the accused.

Mr. Kampani, who appeared for the accused, requested the Magistrate to make an endorsement that the accused desired to be tried at the Sessions by a jury consisting of a majority of his own countrymen which was granted in accordance with the provisions of the amended Criminal Code.

DISCHARGED ON PROSECUTION FAILING TO MAKE OUT CASE.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. H. P. Dastur, Ag. Third Presidency Magistrate, in the case in which L. Phirozeshah Dalal was charged with having fraudulently removed 46 cases of brandy after the demise of one Bapuji S. Patel and misappropriating the same.

The complainant in the case is Rustom P. Jehangir, brother-in-law of the deceased Bapuji. The allegation is that the accused was a salesman in the firm of Messrs. Framji Sons and Co., an importing house, of which Bapuji S. Patel was the proprietor. Bapuji died on the 29th October the death being apparently due to heart failure and the cases of brandy were removed to the accused's house the next day.

The case of the accused is that Bapuji requested him to sell the cases for Rs. 48 or even less and it was only in pursuance of his desire that the godown keeper had the cases sent up to his place. The contention of the accused was supported by independent witnesses.

In summing up the relevant points of the case the Magistrate stated that the questions for decision are whether the accused removed or caused the cases to be removed dishonestly and whether the cases were removed during the lifetime of the owner Bapuji or after his death.

That the cases were removed after Bapuji's death was not denied by the accused. As regards the intention of the accused in removing the cases, he was of opinion that the evidence of witnesses corroborated the case of the accused that it was at the instance of the deceased the accused took delivery of the cases. The magistrate, therefore, held that the prosecution failed to make out any case against the accused and discharged him.

Mr. Nariman appeared for the complainant and Messrs. S. Kapadia and Junglewalla defended the accused.

TANSA WATER SUPPLY.

NEED OF PURIFICATION.

REPORTS REFERRED TO WATER SUPPLY COMMITTEE

A meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Tuesday, Mr. V. J. Patel presiding. Though the attendance was not large, the meeting was a prolonged one, lasting for three hours, and a large number of items was gone through. The report of the experts on the filteration of Tansa Water, was referred to the Water Supply Committee for report in consultation with the Commissioner on the motion of Mr. Jamnadas. He referred to the scare head-lines in some of the newspapers by writers and hoped they had not spent sleepless nights over the question. The protection of the catchment area would mean the depopulation of thousands of villagers, he said. The Corporation refused to grant a sum of Rs. 27,120 for the railings of the Willingdon Playground, on the ground of extravaganco, and the matter was referred to the Roads Committee for report.

The Corporation considered a number of letters, including one from Mr. J. M. Rathod, complaining that the untouchables found great difficulty in getting admission to hotels, public places of resort, tram cars and railway trains; they asked that Municipal licenses granted to eating places should be amended to obviate their complaints.

The Commissioner had written that it was not possible for the Corporation to control eating houses to admit untouchables.

Dr. J. Vora moved that the applicants be informed in the terms of the Commissioner's letter.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconding said while they could not compel hotel-keepers to admit untouchables, they could break the barriers by means of persuasion only.

Miss Lotawalla also spoke, but could not be heard.

The proposition was agreed to.

EATING HOUSES AND HOTELS.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Commissioner. It stated:

"With reference to Corporation resolution dated the 26th February, 1924, drawing my attention to the insanitary and unclean condition of the various eating houses and hotels in Bombay and requesting me to report whether any Municipal Inspectors visit any eating houses and hotels, I have to say that eating houses in the City are regularly inspected by the Inspectors and Medical Assistants of the Health Department during their daily rounds between the hours of 7 and 10 in the mornings and 2 and 5 in the afternoons. In case of infringement of any of the license conditions the owner of the eating houses is warned by, a letter to put matters right. If he fails to comply with the requirements demanded within a reasonable time, legal proceedings are instituted against him. But as the majority of cases the fines inflicted by the Magistrates are too small to compel the licensees to carry out the requisitions quickly and effectively. During the year ending 31st December 1923, 560 prosecutions were instituted in connection with eating houses, and the fines inflicted only amounted to Rs. 3,908 and averaged less than Rs. 7 per case. The figures indicate that there is no absence of supervision over the Eating Houses in the City and if the results are not in all cases satisfactory, the reason is largely to be sought in the inadequacy of the fines inflicted rather than in the absence of supervision. It will be seen that conditions 9 and 13 refer to the cleanliness of the premises, utensils and processes involved and that failure to observe cleanliness in any respect renders the licensee liable to prosecution. I have issued orders calling the attention of the Inspecting staff to this fact but the remedy lies with the customers at least as much as with the staff. If the public who frequent Eating Houses would insist on perfect cleanliness as a condition of their patronage, a much greater improvement would be effected than by any number of prosecutions."

Mr. A. K. Pai moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. Mohanlal Desai in seconding said the Municipal staff did not do the work of inspection properly, as it ought to have done. He wanted the Municipality to have more stringent inspection of these eating places than hitherto as in some cases they were very dirty.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said the Commissioner's explanation did not go far enough, for the remedy lay in his own hand. If the fines were inadequate, and if the offenders persisted in their offences then the Commissioner should not renew the license at the end of the year. He wanted to know whether the Commissioner had ever taken such a drastic step.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation considered a letter from the Commissioner, referring to the Corporation's resolution inviting the attention of the Health Officer, in the interest of the school going children for not allowing unhealthy and undesirable eatables to be sold near school premises. The Commissioner wrote that nothing could be done unless the necessary legislation was passed about the licensing of hawkers.

Dr. R. M. Mistry moved that the letter be recorded.

After several speakers had spoken the Commissioner said that under sections 413 and 414 of the Act he had powers to seize and destroy eatables which were unfit for human consumption. What was now proposed was that those who were responsible to see that the streets were not obstructed should also be made responsible to see that wholesome food was sold by the hawkers. About schools, he thought every important street in the city had a school, and it would be difficult to take special precautions about them.

The proposition was agreed to.

PURIFICATION OF TANSA WATER.

The Corporation then considered the reports of Col. Clemesha and Sir A. Houston, etc., in regard to the purification of Tansa water supply.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in moving that the reports be referred to the Water Supply Committee said the voluminous reports must have given to the people of Bombay a great deal of disagreeable surprise, because they concerned one of the most vital services in the city, namely water supply. If all reminded him of the mad dog theory about which Oliver Goldsmith had written. Coming to the question of water supply he said there was a scare in Bombay and the writers of scare articles and scare headlines in the press had no sleep at night. The reports of the experts had thrown the people of Bombay into a mood of uncertainty, he said. But they must have been impressed by the prefixes and suffixes to the names of those experts, which carried a great deal of weight in these days! The experts said that they required not only filtration of the Tansa water, but chlorination, and the protection of the catchment area; the improvement of the catchment area meant the depopulation of thousands of villages and the ruin of many people. He was not surprised that the Commissioner was mystified, and he was sure the Water Supply Committee would agree once more with the Commissioner than with the experts. Even the experts were not agreed as to what steps should be taken to purify the water supply. They had already had the opinion of experts that the Tansa water supply was the purest and did not require filtration. He feared all these reports would scare away the people of Bombay.

Mr. Gulabchand Devchand seconded.

Dr. R. M. Mistry did not agree with the remarks of Mr. Jamnadas and said the catchment area required to be protected, as the sewage of the villages ran into the water supply.

Dr. Jetmalal Vora said he had opposed the taking of expert opinion which had now cost them about Rs. 20,000. The Hydraulic Engineer was against chlorination, as it spoiled the steel pipes, he said.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta in replying said the experts themselves were not agreed as to the best means of purifying the water supply.

The proposition was agreed to.

The Corporation had a letter before them from the Commissioner forwarding a request from the Trustees of the Prince of Wales Museum, asking for an increase of Rs. 20,000 in the Corporation's grant. The Commissioner recommended that only Rs. 2,000 might be granted.

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that the sum be granted.

As he found no seconder to his motion he moved that the letter be recorded. This was seconded by Mr. P.J. Marzaban and the proposition was adopted.

RAILING ROUND WILLINGDON PLAYGROUND.

The Commissioner wrote that the Corporation had "approved of the estimate amounting to Rs. 45,585 for the erection of a railing round the Lord Willingdon Memorial Playground at the junction of Morland Road and Souter Street and for laying out the ground and to state that tenders for the railing work will be invited very shortly. It is necessary to construct quarters for the Mahes and the caretaker of the Playground and it is also advisable to provide at the same time public water-closets and urinals for males and females and a compound wall etc. The cost of these works amounts to Rs. 27,120."

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson moved approving of the letter, as she said the playground served a very useful purpose, and was used by the children in the locality.

Mr. G. L. Winterbothom seconded.

Mr. P. G. Sahasrabudhe opposing said the amount asked for was rather big and the scheme could well be held over. Looking at the finances of the Corporation, they should not agree to it.

Mr. P. J. P. Marzaban moved that the letter be seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman seconding said he was glad the amendment came from Mr. Marzaban. Looking at it purely from economical point of view, he thought, that a sum of Rs. 27,120 was too much for the proposed railing.

Mr. C.W.F. Arbuthnot supporting the proposition said he was surprised that the name of Lord Willingdon should have been brought into the discussion. The land was purchased by the friends and admirers of Lord Willingdon and it was turned into a playground for children. It was in a locality where such playgrounds were necessary.

Dr. C. Fernandez said that was the only open place available in that locality.

Mr. B. P. Desai opposed the suggestion on purely economical grounds, because the Municipal finances were in a bad condition.

Mr. B. N. Gamudia moved that the letter be referred to the Roads Committee for consideration and report, as he thought they could get everything done in the sum already sanctioned, namely Rs. 45,000.

Dr. Bishni seconded.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta said whatever might be the name connected with the ground, the locality urgently required a playground.

Mrs. Harry Hodgkinson was rather surprised at the opposition, as she thought the Nationalist Party was very keen on everything that concerned the children of the city.

Mr. Gamudia's amendment was carried by a majority.

The Corporation then adjourned to 5-40 p.m. (S. T.) to-day.

PUBLIC ADVERTISEMENTS

CORPORATION TO LEVY FEES

The Roads Committee have now issued the following report in regard to public advertisements. The report states that under section 479(2) of the Act, a fee will be payable for every permission granted under Section 328 and 328-A of the Act, to exhibit sky-signs and advertisements whether they be upon Municipal lands or buildings or on private lands or buildings. The Commissioner therefore requests the Corporation to provisionally approve the levy of the fees at the following scale:—

1. For advertisements on moveable boards in streets.—Rs. 5 per mensem per 50 square feet.

2. For advertisements on hoardings or walls or in the form of nonilluminated sky-signs.—Rs. 5 per unensem per 100 square feet.

3. For illuminated sky-signs.—Rs. 5 per mensem per 25 square feet or less for larger advertisements and Rs. 2 per mensem for small advertisements not more than 3 square feet in area.

4. For premission to auctioneers to put up not more than 2 boards of reasonable size advertising each auction sale, other than those on the premises where the auction is held, one on a prominent site in the locality and one on the Municipal lamp post. Rs. 100 per annum including the rent for exhibiting the board on the Municipal lamp post.

To this proposal the petitioners have raised objections. Some of them consider that the time has not arrived when such fees should be levied in the interests of all traders who are passing bad times, some consider the rates proposed to be exorbitant and out of all proportion to the benefit that the advertisers are likely to derive from their advertisements and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, being a public institution started for propaganda, requests to be exempted from payments and restrictions laid under Sections 328 and 328-A. of the Act.

After careful consideration of the question, in consultation with the Commissioner, the Committee beg to recommend that the schedule of fees proposed by the Commissioner be approved as an experimental measure for one year only for advertisements of all descriptions excepting those for charitable purposes for which a nominal charge not exceeding one-fourth the schetule rate to be determined by the Commissioner should be charged.

WATER SUPPLY ON SPECIAL DAYS.

The water Supply Committee of the Corporation have decided, on the question of compelling landlords to provide pumps wherever necessary, that the Corporation have ample powers to compel the landlords to provide pumps, as per counsel's opinion taken in the matter, and they can be used wherever necessary.

With regard to the supply of water during the Diwali holidays the Committee agree that the present arrangement of supplying water on the first day from 2 a.m. to 8-30 a.m. and from 3 to 9 a.m. on the next two days should be adhered to. As special arrangements are made to supply on eclipse and other Hindu holidays, the Committee think that nothing further need be done.

PAVING OF FOOTPATHS.

The Roads Committee of the Corporation state that the paving of 129 footpaths in the city would cost over Rs. 10 lakhs, and that arrangements would be made according to the importance of the locality. The Corporation have already approved of a proposal for paving some of the more important footpaths in the city at a cost of over Rs. 3½ lakhs. The Commissioner will now submit estimates for the other.

PUBLIC GARDENS AND BADMASHES.

The Roads Committee of the Corporation have now submitted suggestions for preventing undesirable persons from frequenting public gardens in the city. The report states:

Both Mr. Hazari and the Secretary, Social Service League, in their respective letters invite attention to the nuisance caused by Pathans and 'Badmashes' frequenting the Northbrook Gardens and the thefts and robberies committed by them and request that steps may be taken to afford proper protection to person and properly of those visiting the Gardens. Mr. Hazari even suggests that the gardens may be closed entirely if it is not possible to remedy matters. The Commissioner in his letter under reference states that it is no doubt a fact that some of the public recreation grounds are not taken advantage of by the school-going children and the public generally. It is also true that the reason for this fact is that these places are frequented by loafers. There is however no truth in the statement that some of these places have been made by 'badmashes' "seats of their nefarious business of looting, etc, by night."

The Committee then proposed the appointment of several Park keepers in the gardens of this city.

In his minute of dissent Mr. K. F. Nariman states:—

I do not think the remedy proposed, viz., to engage one or two park-keepers will effectively remove the nuisance or the cause of complaint; there is not the least doubt that some of these places far from serving as recreation or even play-grounds for children or adults, are converted into notorious rendezvous by most violent and aventurous types of badmashes and mavalis. During the day badmashes and mavalis hold their conferences and arrange plans for depredation and loot and at night they afford very convenient centres as hiding places or corners to meet and divide the loot. Either these places should be restored as real recreation or play-grounds or with the sanction of Government wherever necessary, they should be made available for some better public use I think we are entitled to ask for the assistance and co-operation of the police in keeping these places clear of the badmashes.

FREAK OF MONSOON.

TEMPORARY RAILWAYS WASHED AWAY.

A few heavy showers of rains accompanied by storm on Tuesday flooded the City and the Tramway service at Ripon Road was interrupted for some time. All throughout the day the sea was rough and stormy and considerable damage was done to the embankment erected by the Development Deparment on the Back Bay. The sea wall between the Kennedy Sea Face and Chowpatty was the butt of the heavy seas and the railway line on the embankment between Marine Lines and Churchgate stations was washed away at several places. Two telegraph poles too fell down at Chowpatty but fortunately no one was injured.

PATHAN ROBBERS AGAIN.

A BROKER SERIOUSLY ASSAULTED AND ROBBED OF RS. 1,000.

Kasan Dada of Nagdevi Street gave his broker, Abdul Karim Rs. 1,000 at 3-45 p.m. on the 14th instant with instructions to pay the amount in the Pedi of one Bhogilal in 2nd Bhoiwada and obtain a hundi. Abdul reports that on arriving at Bhoiwada he enquired of a hawker as to where Bhogilal's pedi was and the hawker pointed him a building telling him to go and enquire there. Abdul took out a pocket book which contained the currency note and the chit on which he had written Bhogilal's name and address and holding it in his hand he went up the first floor of the building when he was told by a man that the pedhi was locked. Whilst returning he put the pocket book in his coat pocket when on the stairs two Pathans met him. One of them held him by the neck, put his hand on his face and with the assistance of the other Pathan pulled him down. Abdul further says that he then became unconscious. When he came to himself he found the police and townspeople around him. He was bleeding from wounds in the throat and the note had disappeared from his pocket which had been torn. He was taken to the J.J. Hospital where it was found that he had seven slight wounds on the throat running parallel to each other. A blood-stained razor was found in the building.

(Continued from Column 6.)

question as reported in some quarters for the Hindus and Muslims are as friendly to each other in this small town of Kurla as one would expect them to be. Besides, even in the funeral procession of the *Mast* apart from thousands of Muslims a number of Hindus had joined out of respect and veneration for the deceased. The protest is, however, vehemently directed against the attitude of the police who have failed to effect so far any arrest of the culprits who belaboured and murdered the *Mast* in spite of all the protestations of his innocence. In the petition to the Governor as well as to the police authorities the signatories have even given specific names of the suspects.

A KURLA MOB IN PANIC.

INNOCENT "MAST" BEATEN TO DEATH.

POLICE ATTITUDE CRITICISED

The panic engendered by recent dacoities brought about the death of an innocent Mahomedan esteemed by all castes and communities and respected as a "mast" by the Muslims on Thursday last at Kurla. The tragedy occurred at Kurla about a mile and a half from the railway station and in the vicinity well-known to the motorists called Agra Road where the finger posts direct the pedestrians and the motorists to Agra Road, Ghatkoper and Marol. It appears for some time past the people were frightened of the Pathans as they were suspected of perpetrating dacoities in Bombay and its suburbs and every movement of even an innocent Pathan was watched with suspicion. On the night in question at about eight o'clock the *Mast* went to the tea shop of one Rajab Beg situate at Old King Road and had some tea. Rajab Beg, who always used to treat him free of all the charges also offered him a bidi but he refused to take it and went a few paces to respond to the call of nature. It is alleged here he was taken as a Pathan by some frightful souls who raised an alarm and up came dozens of men with lathis and sticks to assault the supposed dacoit.

BEATEN TO DEATH.

The *Mast* was belaboured mercilessly and dragged to a steam roller belonging to the P.W.D. where he was tied with a rope and again beaten. The result was that he died at the hands of his assailants. While he was being brutally belaboured however Rajab Beg, the hotel-keeper, whose shop was not far away too happened to go to the spot and recognised the *Mast*. He therefore, protested emphatically and vehemently his innocence but to no avail because the mob was excited and was not in the mood to listen to the protests. To prove the *Mast's* innocence he even offered some security but in vain. After his death, however, the mob felt that they had done things which they ought not to have done and out of repentance or safeguard, it is difficult to say which, one man went to the police station and informed the police that their locality was visited by a gang of dacoits and that one of the culprits was caught, belaboured and killed on the spot by misadventure. While this news was imparted to the police some Mahomedans were passing along the police station but they did not take notice of the incident and passed it off as an ordinary and common thing of every day occurrence. They were shocked, however, the following morning when they learnt that the alleged dacoit killed overnight was none else than their esteemed and venerated *Mast*. They protested his innocence as he was a respectable citizen, and a religious man and the last person to take any part in criminal offence such as robbery or dacoity. On enquiry they also learnt that while the *Mast* was being belaboured Rajab Beg, the hotel-keeper, had already protested his innocence and offered security for his release but to no avail. They were still horrified at the ghastly report that his body was mutilated by assaults and that there were no less than sixty-five wounds over his body besides marks of strangulation. The police sub-inspector (Mr. Shande) held a *panchnama* on the deceased's body and a verdict of death by injury was recorded. No evidence, however, seemed to have been led as to by whom he was so assaulted nor any arrests so far made. The Mahomedan population are, therefore, in a state of furore and demand an immediate and impartial enquiry.

PETITION TO GOVERNMENT.

They have sent a petition to the Private Secretary to His Excellency the Governor in which *inter alia* they allege that the *Mast* was mercilessly assaulted, tied with a rope and brutally murdered to death in spite of protestations by some of the persons living there by some of the Brahmins on the flimsy and lame excuse that he belonged to the gang of dacoits who fled away towards Ghatkoper. Referring to the police attitude in this matter the petition states: "Although this incident assumed a tragic and serious nature the police took no care to trace out the culprits who caused such a heinous offence as required of them and in fact treated as if a street dog was killed. This tragic incident has created a great sensation among the Muslims and has greatly wounded their feelings on account of this cruel act on the part of the Brahmins and the inexplicable attitude on the part of the police."

MUNICIPAL BOARD'S RESOLUTION.

A meeting of the Municipal Board of Kurla was called on Saturday when this tragic incident too was discussed. About 200 Mahomedans had gathered round the compound to know the result of the deliberations and they went home satisfied when they learnt that the Municipal Board had sent their protest to the District Magistrate for action. In forwarding the resolution passed by the Municipality to the District Magistrate, Thana, the President, Municipal Board stated:—

No doubt it is beyond the province of the Municipality to do anything in the matter but as the Mahomedans appear to have been greatly excited and their feelings highly roused by this tragic and merciless act on the part of the Brahmins and by the unexplainable attitude on the part of the local police, I have to accept their representation with the consent of all the Councillors present and am forwarding the same for necessary action.

NOT A HINDU-MUSLIM QUESTION.

This is not, however, a Hindu-Muslim

(Continued in Column 5.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 18, 1924.

THE NEXT PRESIDENT.

Apart from the immediate task of renewing with redoubled energy the work of the Congress, the subject which naturally engages the lively attention of all Congressmen is the selection of the President of the forthcoming session of the Congress to be held at Belgaum, in case Mahatma Gandhi, who will be unanimously nominated to the post, does not accept the nomination. The presidentship of the Congress is the greatest honour in the gift of the people and it is but the barest truth to assert that in the long history of Congress no Indian has deserved this honour in a larger measure than Mahatma Gandhi and, in all likelihood, until the country attains Swaraj, no other Indian will be able to present a better claim to it. In fact, for India to offer this honour to her beloved leader will be but an inadequate appreciation of all that she owes, all that generations unborn of her sons and daughters will owe to him,—so inspiring has been his message, so invaluable have been his services. The question is not how India can honour Mahatma Gandhi, for she cannot do so adequately, but how her people can deserve the unique privilege of the gift of a life so great and so ennobling. There is only one way in which the Indian people can prove themselves worthy of this privilege and that is by living upto the Mahatma's message and making its fulfilment the purpose of their devoted and ceaseless endeavour.

At Ahmedabad the Congress appointed the Mahatma as a dictator because it had full confidence that he alone could rise to the occasion and handle what was the most critical situation in the history of modern India. The situation that India has to face now is not less critical. In fact, in many ways it is more so. Because, in addition to the supreme task of carrying on the struggle for freedom, she has to overcome the internal dangers of apathy, sloth and divided counsels. Who but the Mahatma can once again rouse the country from the slough of despondency into which it has fallen and lead it on, from triumph to triumph, to the destined goal? If, the Mahatma does not accept the Presidentship, the question that remains for the country to decide is the selection of the most suitable lieutenant who would help him efficiently to fulfil his function of the *de facto* leader of the country. In the determination of this question two considerations must be all-prevailing: first, the preservation of national solidarity and, second, the consolidation of Hindu-Muslim unity. If the Congress work is to go on, the solidarity among the national ranks secured at Delhi and Cocanada must be preserved at all cost and the Hindu-Muslim unity fostered in all possible ways. The credit for bringing about the Delhi and Cocanada understanding is shared by many eminent Congress leaders, but among them there were few who were so indefatigable in the pursuit of that great object as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and as to Hindu-Muslim unity it is beyond question that there is no Indian leader, barring, of course, the Mahatma, who has exerted himself so zealously, persistently and successfully to promote it as Mrs. Sarojini Naidu. The question of Hindu-Muslim unity the Mahatma wrote in his recent statement on the subject, is the greatest question before the country and all the energies of the executive head of the Congress, during the next year, will have to be devoted to its settlement. Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, with her sweet reasonableness, her persuasive eloquence and her past record, possesses, in an eminent degree, the qualifications which will make her the ideal President and lieutenant of the Mahatma for this great task.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee in nominating her as President of the next Congress, in the event of the Mahatma's refusal, has given the right lead to the country which, we trust, will be followed by Provincial Congress Committees throughout the country. By electing Mrs. Sarojini Naidu as the President of the next Congress, the country will not merely have the President that that great national body needs at this juncture; it will also mark its sense of high appreciation of the splendid manner in which she has acquitted herself in her mission to East and South Africa, an appreciation which will put new life into the struggle of Indians abroad for justice. Moreover, Her election will be a tribute, long overdue to the women of India who have contributed no mean share to the prosecution of the national movement during the last three years and without whose co-operation in the present and in the future no national endeavour can attain complete success.

A KENYA PROTEST.

The East African newspapers which have just arrived in India contain reports of the speeches made in the Kenya Legislative Council rebutting the "cruel slanders" against the White settlers in which the Rev. A. G. Fraser indulged in his Palm Sunday sermon in Westminster Abbey. Non-official and official European members of the Council, including the Colonial Secretary, the Chief Native Commissioner and even the Governor himself, joined in the denunciation of the sermon and its author. The mover of the adjournment of the Council characterised the sermon as a "heresy" which required to be "nipped in the bud." He also described some of the statements made by the Rev. Fraser as "filthy slanders." Another member went further and made the astounding observation that "statements of this sort when they were allowed to be made in places like the Abbey tended to shake one's faith in the reality of the religion in whose name they were made." Other members also spoke in similar terms of "righteous" indignation against the sermon and the Council adjourned after the assurance had been given by the Governor that he would communicate the protest of the Council to the Secretary of State for the Colonies.

Though the speakers were one and all loud in their denunciation of the crime of the Rev. Fraser, it is singular to note that not one of them cared to explain wherein exactly the "heresy" of the Rev. Fraser lay and what precisely were the "filthy slanders" in which he indulged. The speakers protested particularly against the following passage in the sermon:—

"It is within the memory of men still living that our roads and canals bore wagons and barges full of little children who were being taken to be broken in the factories that the rich might become richer still.

But the human greed that roused Lord Shaftesbury was not destroyed by the Factories Acts. When Lord Delamere tells us, "There is not a settler in Kenya who is not there on the understanding that Kenya is advancing along the lines of self-government," it sounds innocent. But he is talking of a self-government from which Indians shall be practically excluded, and in which Africans can take no share.

It is to be a government by a ring of employers of labour, a ring who have already shown by cruel labour laws how little they can be trusted."

But, beyond merely characterising it as a "heresy" and "filthy slanders" the critics of the Rev. Fraser did not explain in what way these statements misrepresented the situation in Kenya. The Rev. Fraser has referred to the "cruel labour laws" of the Colony. Do the White legislators pretend that the laws regulating the residence and employment of the "Natives" are anything but cruel judged from the standpoint of civilised humanity? Is the Masters and Servants Ordinance of Kenya which makes desertion of a "Native" labourer from a European planter or farmer a criminal office cognisable by the police, a humane piece of legislation? Or is the Registration of Labourers' Act, which requires of every male adult "Native" the possession of an identification certificate (which the "Natives" regard as the badge of their slavery to the Whites) failure to carry which on one's person day or night is treated as a crime involving arrest and imprisonment, an enlightened measure?

The Whites pose as the trustees of the "Natives", but how is this "trust" discharged in practice? The Government collect over £4,00,000 in poll-tax from the "Natives" and they spend only a little over £21,000 on the education of their children! The "Natives" number 2,500,000, while the Whites number about 9,000 only, yet the Government spend on White children an amount equal to that which they spend on the children of the two and a half million "Natives." Yet the Whites are scandalised when a God-fearing missionary points out to them the glaring discrepancies between their professions and practices. They regard this criticisms as a "heresy". To those who have deposed the God of Righteousness and have long been worshipping the Golden Calf instead, Rev. Fraser's strictures must indeed appear as rank "heresy" and shake their faith in the reality of the religion of Christ. They have been trying to worship God and Mammon at the same time and when the latter deity is attacked their faith in the former too is shaken! They think it to be a profanation that the Rev. Fraser should have talked as he did in a sanctuary like the Abbey. So did the pharisees and the priests of the days gone-by think when the prophet of Galilee denounced the money-changers and others who had converted the temple into an exchange and a market place. Instead of raising a hue and cry over the stern but well deserved rebuke of the Rev. Fraser the Whites of the Colony would have done well to indulge in a little self-introspection to see where they stand in regard to the "trust" which they profess to have taken upon themselves to discharge and the religion which they profess but belie in practice.

Notes of the Day.

Judge-Advocate General McCardie.

While the British Parliament, in the interests of the fair name of British Justice ought to take notice of Justice McCardie's conduct of the O'Dwyer-Nair case, the Government too have a duty of their own to perform in the interests of judicial discipline. As suggested by Mr. Haden Guest in the House of Commons, the Government should ascertain with the help of a competent judicial tribunal whether some of Justice McCardie's remarks during the trial did not constitute abuse of privilege. The feeling that the Judge behaved in a most unedifying manner throughout the trial is not confined to a few persons here and there. It is almost universal. Even in Tory quarters, no one, so far as we are aware, has come forward openly to defend the judge's remarks. In India even such frankly anti-Indian journals as the "Pioneer" and the "Statesman" have regretted the judge's conduct. In these circumstances, the least that the present British Government can do is judicially to ascertain whether Justice McCardie has been guilty of unjudicial conduct and, if so, to advise the higher judicial authorities to take proper notice of such conduct. The Premier, unwilling to commit himself, has asked for notice. It is to be hoped that members of the Labour Party will press the matter home till Government iniate the enquiry.

The Lie Factory.

Currency was given the other day to the false report that M. Trotsky in his speech at Pedolsk had favoured the invasion of Bessarabia as a step towards the seizure of Constantinople and the Straits, evidently intended to prejudice the Soviet Republic in the eyes of the Rumanian and Turkish peoples. But we do not think that many in Turkey were deceived by the mendacious propaganda. The Soviet Government have from the beginning of the Republic openly and definitely renounced all claim to Constantinople and the Straits and pledged themselves to respect the freedom of all nations, small and great, including the Turkish. These assurances, based not so much on diplomacy as on principles which the Soviet Republic has pledged itself to recognise, have been reaffirmed by the Russian Ministers from time to time. To be told suddenly that these Ministers have been humbugging the world all this time and that they have been secretly cherishing designs against Turkey, is a story quite characteristic of the lie-factories of Europe. The Bolsheviks may be guilty of many crimes, but they cannot certainly be charged with hyprocrisy of the Uria Heap type.

Wanted—Information.

The "Pioneer," in its characteristically pompous manner, takes the "Indian extremist organs" to task for declaring "without in any way producing proof of their statements" that the breakdown in the negotiations with the Akalis was due to the stubbornness of the Punjab Government in refusing to agree to certain conditions put forward by the representatives of the Gurdwara Prabhandhak Committee. But what proof of its statements did our contemporary itself produce apart from the official communique, when it suggested in its issue of the 5th instant (Dak edition) that "the Punjab Government were prepared to go to the utmost limit of concession in the hope of effecting a peaceful settlement of the outstanding differences" and that the breakdown in the negotiations was due to "the contumacy of the Akali extremists"? Though the former statement is merely a paraphrase of a sentence appearing in the official communique, the "Pioneer" magnified it into "an open secret!" If the "Pioneer" is aware of anything more than is stated in the official communique, which is likely to throw light on what is now merely hearsay or guess-work, it should be out with it. What is the use of saying that it is an "open secret" and yet withholding from the public the full contents of the mystery. Has our contemporary any proof to show of "the contumacy of the Akali extremists?" Can it tell us with regard to what point or subject "the Akali extremists" displayed that "contumacy?" The official communique is silent on this point. Is it not obvious, therefore, that the "Pioneer" has played the role of a mere gramophone to the Punjab Government? Yet it takes the "Indian extremist organs" to task for failing to produce evidence of the stubbornness of the Punjab Government! Let the Punjab Government disclose fully the nature of the negotiations carried on with the Akalis and then the world will know whether it was the Akalis who where "contumacious" or the Punjab Government.

Are They in Earnest?

When a future historian comes to write the history of the progress of education in India, he will find his path strewn with protests, reminders, supplications and the like from local bodies urging upon Government to introduce free and compulsory education in the country, and with letters of explanation and counter-explanation on the part of Government. The Municipal Corporation has once again discussed this question of education in the light of the letter from the Municipal Schools Committee, asking the President to induce the Government "to give their sanction to the scheme for compulsion without further delay and without prejudice to the question of the grant they are to pay." The Corporation agreed with the suggestion and without any discussion decided to request the Standing Committee to make provision for the necessary funds to carry out the Schools Committee's proposals as soon as Government sanction was received. We are afraid the Corporation are too sanguine if they think that they are going to get Government sanction easily and soon. From the way this question has been postponed from time to time by succeeding Ministers,—of course the permanent officials are always there "to keep the flag flying"—Government do not seem to be in a hurry to help the cause of education forward in this city. The fact is that they have no definite policy about education, and they are merely allowing matters to drift. If they do wish that free and compulsory education should not be introduced in Bombay, they should say so plainly and unequivocally, instead of carrying on an interminable and voluminous correspondence with the Corporation. The air will be cleared then and the public will know how to proceed further. For a Government which is so improvident and lavish in other matters, it is the height of prudery to cavil at a few thousands which the Corporation might be spending in superintendence and other things. Government cannot have it both way. They cannot complain of excess of expenditure in one direction and at the same time ask the Corporation to rent larger buildings with a view to providing more room for the school children. But logic was never the strong point of Government. We now await another letter from the Minister of Education to the Corporation asking for some further particulars of a minor importance.

Sensationalism and the Press

Captain Berkeley, a Liberal M. P., has introduced a private Bill in Parliament to put a stop to sensationalism in reporting criminal and other cases in the Press in England. The object is to prevent the competitive sensationalism which has been the feature of English Press, by giving interviews with the accused or the witnesses and featuring their life stories with all possible exaggeration. This kind of morbid craving for sensation has a prejudicial effect on trials and not seldom leaves little chance for the accused to get a fair trial. The Bill makes it "an offence punishable on a summary conviction by imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months or a fine not exceeding £100, or both, to publish matter calculated to prejudice the accused person in his defence on trial in relation to any preliminary enquiry arising out of an indictable offence." For a second offence the fine is to be £250 and six months' imprisonment. It would be dangerous in this country to arm the Government and the subordinate magistracy with additional powers calculated to harass the Press, which is already suffering enough. In Bombay there has been considerable competition among the newspapers recently, headlines calculated to mislead the public and give an altogether wrong description of the context being not uncommon. During the Cawnpore trial, for example, all decency was thrown to the winds by some of our contemporaries. Either it must have been ignorance or dishonesty which prompted them to prejudge the accused. But the accused who were in Cawnpore were unable to do anything against the journals. The Press must realise that the accused in all, especially political, cases must have a fair trial.

A Bernard Shaw Story.

Mr. Nevinson in his book of reminiscences recently published gives the following characteristic story about Bernard Shaw:—

"Before the change of editors during the South African War, while I was shut up in Ladysmith, I could rely in the first place upon Bernard Shaw, whose genius was then known to a fairly wide circle. His assistance, it is true, could be called in only occasionally, and once when I had sent him four or five books on Wagner and other musical subjects for a joint review of a column and a half, he wrote violently refusing to do the work except on special terms, and threatening the paper with all the terrors of the Author's Society, in spite of his admiration for our editor.

To which I replied:

"Dear Sir,—I am directed by the Editor to inform you that he will see you damned before he gives you more than five pounds for the article in question.—Yours etc."

"Shaw's answer ran:

"Dear Sir,—Please inform the editor that I will see him and you and whole of "The Chronicle" staff boiled in Hell before I will do it for that money.—Yours etc."

Whereupon I asked that the books should be returned so that I might send them to someone of less pecuniary weight, and he wrote the article with his accustomed generosity, as I had always expected he would."

OPIUM AND GOVERNMENT.

(BY C. F. ANDREWS).

This article will show to what prevarications a modern civilised Government is driven when it attempts to buttress up a rotten financial system in the interest of extravagant military expenditure. In an article which I had published in the newspapers in 1920 and 1921 and afterwards had reproduced in a pamphlet I had quoted with my own comments some figures from Miss La Motte's book on the Indian Opium Monopoly. The passage ran as follows:—

"Mauritius is a small island, which has been filled up to its fullest capacity with Indians, who have gone out there under indenture. This Indian indentured system of labour, as we all know, has had an altogether pernicious moral effect, wherever it has been in force; and the degradation of Indians in Mauritius, owing to indenture, had already taken place. But now, we have from Miss La Motte the following added facts:—

The population of Mauritius is about 377,000, of which number 258,000 are Indians and 3,000 Chinese. . . The statistics for British India, English Issue, give these figures:—

Opium exported to Mauritius from India.

1912-13	...	10 Chests
1913-14	...	19 Chests
1914-15	...	23 Chests
1915-16	...	65 Chests
1916-17	...	120 Chests.'

Thus, in addition to sending out these Indians, as cheap labour, under the degrading conditions of indenture, the British Government in India are still further demoralising them by sending out this Opium Poison in ever increasing quantities! This is all done to obtain revenue which is used to support the military establishment in India!"

A Subterfuge

I received soon after this a communication from the Government of India calling my attention to the fact that my information was wrong. I wrote back and said that I was extremely sorry to have been thus misled by Miss La Motte's figures which I had quoted in all good faith as correct, but that as the Government of India had challenged them I would publicly withdraw them. I wrote at once an apology which I published in all the newspapers through the Associated Press. I could not believe, at that time, that there could be any subterfuge in the Government of India's statement. I therefore withdrew the figures at once. At the same time I wrote to Miss La Motte. After two months I received a letter from her insisting that her figures were correct. The matter worried me a good deal. At last when I was in England last year I made enquiries at the Colonial Office and obtained particulars with regard to the opium revenue in Mauritius which exactly corresponded with Miss La Motte's figures for opium chests. I gained some other very important information at the same time. Then I worked through the Statistical Abstract for India 1913-1923 under the head of Opium. At once I discovered the subterfuge.

Indian Monopoly Opium.

During the years that Miss La Motte had quoted, the Government of India had no *direct* dealings with Mauritius. The Indian Monopoly Opium was bought up by private firms in Calcutta and was shipped to Mauritius as 'Indian Monopoly Opium', but it was not sold *directly* to the Government of Mauritius by the Government of India except in the year 1919-1920 just before the trade was abolished. Therefore the Government of India had called upon me to apologise for something that was perfectly true in itself, but which I had not stated in exact technical terms. The British Government in India had sold this opium to private dealers. I had assumed had sold it direct. But whether direct or indirect, this terrible amount of Indian Monopoly Opium, was sent out from India to Mauritius. Surely the fact that it was sold to the Mauritius Government through private dealers as agents does not make the respon-

(Continued on page 11.)

RENDITION OF BERARS.

PEOPLE'S WISHES TO BE CONSULTED

PROF. RICHARDS' STATEMENT

Copyright.

LONDON, June 16.

In the Commons to-day Lieutenant-Colonel Meyler asked in connection with the claim of the Nizam of Hyderabad to the rendition of the Berars, if the attention of the Secretary of State had been drawn to the principle of impartial and independent investigation laid down in paragraph 38 of the Montagu-Chelmsford Report and whether he intended to establish a commission as therein provided.

Prof. Richards replied that the Secretary of State was aware of the recommendations in the paragraph mentioned but Prof. Richards was unable to say at present what procedure would be adopted in this particular case.

Replying to another question by Col. Meyler, Prof. Richards recalled a statement made in December 1921 in the Central Provinces Legislative Council that no steps in the matter of retransfer would be taken without giving the people of Berar a full opportunity of expressing their wishes. He added that no occasion for giving effect to this assurance had yet arisen.

IRAQ AND BRITAIN.

NEW DRAFT OF TREATY.

LONDON, June 17.

Doctor Naji el Assil, King Hussein's envoy to London, has left for Mecca bearing a new draft of the Treaty of friendship with Britain which Dr. Naji has stated contains the formal recognition of complete independence of the Arab Hashimite Government and lays down with greater precision the bases for confederation of Arab countries under Hussein. It deals with the question of Palestine in a manner which he says is likely to be universally approved. Dr. Naji is confident that the Treaty will be promptly signed.—Reuter.

FRANCE'S NEW POLICY

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

LONDON, June 16

Paris.—The ministerial statement to be read in the Senate and the Chamber, comprises, general amnesty in home politics with certain exceptions, suppression of the French Embassy at the Vatican, strict application of the Law of Congregations, reduction of military expenditure as far as compatible with the security of the country.

The financial measures include suppression of retrenchment by administrative decrees, restoration of match monopoly, strict inquiry into the financial position of the country with the object of ensuring the balancing of the budget, prosecution of frauds against the Exchequer, tightening up income-tax, readjustment of taxation, and decrease in taxes paid by the consumer especially the turnover tax.

The statement also includes the observance of eight hour law and right of Government employees to belong to Trade Union. It deals with the consolidation of peace by international agreement, extension of the part played by the League of Nations, the International Labour Office and the Court of International justice at The Hague, restoration of normal relations with Russia, unreserved acceptance of the Experts' Report, continuance of the Ruhr occupation until by the pledges provided by the Dawes report it is handed over to proper international organisations, resumption of control of disarmament of Germany and the solution of the security problem by Guarantee pacts under the Aegis of the League of Nations.—Reuter.

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR CONFERENCE.

SIXTH SESSION OPENS.

LONDON, June 16.

Geneva.—The Sixth International Labour Conference at which 39 countries are represented by Government delegates including three women opened to-day. Mr. Branting of Sweden was unanimously appointed the President.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FLIERS AT SAIGON.

LONDON, June 16.

Hongkong.—The Americans on world flight have arrived at Saigon.—Reuter.

The engagement is announced of Viscount Ridley to Ursula, daughter of Sir Edwin Luttyens.—Reuter.

Numerous medical men and eminent oculists have testified to the excellent restful light given by incandescent gas burners: the light is soft and well distributed and does not cause damage to eyesight like lights of high intrinsic brilliance.

18522

RACE BAR IN U. S.

AN INDIAN'S CITIZENSHI CANCELLED.

EFFECT OF IMMIGRATION LAWS.

LONDON, June 17.

San Francisco.—In the decision revoking the citizenship of Mr. A. K. Mazumdar, a high caste Punjabi, who was admitted to citizenship in 1913, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeal has ruled that the existing immigration restrictions apply to Indians of both high and low castes.—Reuter.

ANGLO-MEXICAN SITUATION

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

SPECIAL TO "THE CHRONICLE."

LONDON, June 17.

The Prime Minister declares the belief that there will be no general election before the autumn session and also that the Autumn Session is essential. He further announced that Government regards the Mexican action towards Mr. Cummins as a grave breach of international courtesy and awaits further information.

UNEMPLOYMENT AMONG ANGLO-INDIANS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 16.

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In the Commons to-day Mr. Hope Simpson asked whether in view of the very serious unemployment among the Anglo-Indians at present, the Government of India could take steps to avoid reduction in the cadre of the Indian Medical Department until some of the unemployed were able to obtain other work.

Professor Richards replied that reduction of ninety-two assistant surgeons had been sanctioned including thirty-two in excess of the establishment. Certain representations on this and other matters relating to the Anglo-Indian community had been received and transmitted to the Government of India. As in the case of other services retrenchments were being carried out on favourable terms and he feared he was unable to hold out hope for exceptional measures to mitigate the hardship involved in the reduction.

BREAKDOWN OF MOSUL NEGOTIATIONS.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons replying to a question with regard to the breakdown of the Mosul negotiations in Constantinople, Mr. MacDonald said that as soon as the nine months' period allowed for direct negotiations by the Treaty of Lausanne had elapsed, Government would invite the League of Nations to decide the Turko-Iraquian frontier. Meanwhile they proposed to communicate with the Turkish Government on that subject in order to smooth over any difficulties.—Reuter.

EVICTIONS BILL.

SHUTTLECOCK BETWEEN TWO HOUSES.

LONDON, June 17.

The House of Commons have rejected the Lords' amendments to Mr. E. D. Simon's Evictions Bill which is threatened with the fate of being shuttlecocked between the two Houses.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTIONS.

MEMBERS ANXIOUS FOR DEBATE,

LONDON, June 17.

Notwithstanding Government reverse on an unimportant division last night the members of the House of Commons yesterday were listless and upheaving their energies for a full debate on the Imperial Conference resolutions fixed for Tuesday and Wednesday. The Opposition is anticipating contest with particular keenness and has put down many motions covering all the phases of decisions, but in order to simplify the business it is expected that divisions will not be taken until Wednesday and they will be only on three or four representative resolutions.—Reuter.

Port Said.—The fire on the steamer "Lancashire" with a cargo of ricemeal has been extinguished. Seventy tons of the cargo were jettisoned.—Reuter.

MEXICO STERN.

DEPORTATION ORDER AGAINST CUMMINS

CHILEAN MINISTER'S MEDIATION.

LONDON, June 17.

Mexico City.—The Foreign Office states that it has decided to wait for a short time for the result of the Chilean Minister's amicable efforts on behalf of the British Government to carry out the order that Mr. Cummins should leave by June 10th. Failing Mr. Cummins' departure after the stipulated period, the order for his deportation would be enforced.—Reuter.

BRITISH GOVT'S REPLY

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons questioned with regard to the Mexican Government's threat to expel Mr. Cummins, Mr. MacDonald said that there had been friction for some time between the Mexican Government and Mr. Cummins. Government was not able to agree that the complaints against Mr. Cummins were justified. He was informed on May 13th that if Mr. Cummins was not withdrawn, he would be expelled on June 10th. The Mexican Government was officially informed on April 15th that Mr. Cummins would leave on the arrival in Mexico of Sir Thomas Hohler on a mission of enquiry with a view to regularising the Anglo-Mexican relations. Government regarded the action of the Mexican Government as grave breach of international courtesies, but he was awaiting further information as a result of communications he made to the Mexican Government whom he had informed that if they took steps against Mr. Cummins in which the British Government did not concur Sir Thomas Hohler's mission would not be proceeded with.

Replying to questions Mr. MacDonald agreed that the trouble was due to Mr. Cummins' representations on behalf of the rights of the British subjects. The latest case he referred to was of a British woman whose property the Mexican Government wished to seize.—Reuter.

MR HORNIMAN'S REMINISCENCES.

SECOND INSTALMENT TO-MORROW.

TARAKESHWAR

MORE ARRESTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

In connection with disturbances at Serampore on Tuesday last, while Swami Sachhidanand was being taken to the Hughly jail, twenty-six women and four men were arrested on charges of rioting, obstructing police officers in discharge of their duties and rescuing the prisoner Swami Sachhidanand.

TARKESHWAR, June 16.

Sixteen volunteers were arrested to-day.

A MUSLIM BANK AT LUCKNOW

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, June 16.

Mahomedans alive to their backwardness in industrial progress have incorporated a bank styled the Hindustan Industrial Bank at Lucknow. The capital of the concern is Rs. 25 lakhs. The objects of the organisers are to promote, finance, assist and develop throughout India industries owned and managed by Mahomedans on profit sharing basis and not on interest. They intend to open branches throughout India as well as outside for that benefit of merchants and pilgrims. The prospectus of the concern is under preparation and the directors are all influential businessmen. The managing agents are the Islamic Industrial Corporation, a firm owned by enterprising Mahomedans with long business experience and standing. The capital is expected to be subscribed soon and is divided into shares of Rs. 50 and and Rs. 10.

AHMEDABAD GOVT. COLLEGE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

AHMEDABAD, June 17.

This year there is a great rush of students in the Gujarat College which is a Government College. College authorities are unable to make accommodation for all the students in spite of their endeavour to admit as many students as possible.

"UNFITTED FOR JUDICIAL DUTIES."

REMOVAL OF MCCARDIE FROM THE BENCH

MR. LANSBURY'S MOTION IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 17.

Mr. George Lansbury has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons drawing attention to Justice McCardie's statement in the O'Dwyer case that General Dyer acted rightly and was wrongly punished. He will move that an humble address be presented to His Majesty praying him to cause the removal of Justice McCardie from the Bench on the ground that he is unfitted to carry out judicial duties.—Reuter.

QUESTIONS IN COMMONS

LONDON, June 16.

The question of Mr. Justice McCardie's statements in the O'Dwyer trial was raised in the House of Commons by Mr. Hadon Guest, Secretary, Labour Commonwealth group. He suggested that in view of the grave political and social reaction that the statements might have in India an enquiry should be made whether this was an abuse of privilege.

Capt. Dixey (Conservative) drew attention to the fact that in the O'Dwyer case it was strongly suggested that General Dyer had not been fairly treated by the authorities, he suggested that in view of the fact that General Dyer was seriously ill. Mr. MacDonald should consider immediately steps to reconsider the matter.

Lieut.-Col. Kenworthy pointed out that Mr. Justice McCardie had not got the documents of the case. He had not the full evidence that the Indian Government had.

Mr. MacDonald asked for notice.—Reuter.

REFORMS ENQUIRY COMMITTEE.

PARLIAMENT WILL BE INFORMED OF PROPOSALS.

LONDON, June 16

In the House of Commons, Mr. Meylar asked whether the Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Reforms would report to Parliament or the Government of India.

Prof. Richards replied that the Committee would report to the Government of India and any proposals resulting would be those of the Government of India. Parliament would necessarily be fully informed of the proposals that Government would decide to adopt. He was unable at present to undertake that the Committee's report would be presented prior to decisions resulting from it.

INDIAN MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Replying to Mr. Hope Simpson Prof. Richards said that it was not intended to dispense with the Indian Medical Department. Certain representations had been received regarding the present condition of the Department. Lord Olivier awaited the views of the Government of India before deciding on the request for inquiry.

Replying to another question Prof. Richards feared that he could not hold out hope of any exceptional measures to mitigate the hardship involved in reductions in this Department.—Reuter.

A SUCCESSFUL APPEAL

CASE SENT BACK FOR RETRIAL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

Lala Rangi Lal, District and Sessions Judge of Lahore pronounced Judgment today in the appeal preferred by Dewan Mangal Sen and three other directors of the Punjab Industrial Bank, Limited, Lahore against the order of the District Magistrate who had variously fined the directors from Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 2,000 under Section 91 (B) of the Indian Companies Act for misuse of voting powers at a meeting of Directors. The Judge set aside the conviction of the Lower Court on technical grounds and sent back the case for retrial.

NO EARLY ELECTION.

MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD CONFIDENT.

SEQUEL TO GOVT'S DEFEAT.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons replying to a question suggesting the possibility of election before the autumn session in November, Mr. MacDonald said that he was perfectly certain that the autumn session would be reached without one.—Reuter.

GOVT'S DEFEAT.

NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons, Government was defeated by 189 votes against 126 on certain minor details of the Traffic Bill, but no political significance attaches to the defeat, Mr. Clynes stating that Government accepted the decision of the House.—Reuter.

LEE RECOMMENDATIONS.

NOT TO BE HURRIED ON.

LONDON, June 16.

In the House of Commons replying to Mr. Hope Simpson's question relating to the carrying out of the recommendations of the Lee Commission, Prof. Richards said that no final orders would be passed until the report had been discussed by the Indian Legislature in the September Session, but the preliminary work was being pressed on very speedily here and in India.

REDUCTION OF BEDS IN STATION HOSPITALS.

Replying to Sir Charles Yate, Prof. Richards said that the reduction of beds and staff that was carried out, or that was being carried out in the British and Indian Station Hospitals in India, was partly due to reductions in the combatant strength and in any case would not seriously affect the improvements introduced since the experience in Mesopotamia. The reductions were considered safe at present.

INDIAN ARMY AND INDIA COUNCIL

Replying to Sir Charles Yate regarding the fact that the Indian army at present was not represented on the India Council, Prof. Richards said that Lord Olivier was considering the question of filling the vacancy caused by Sir Edmund Barrow's retirement.

Replying to Captain Terrell Leach, Prof. Richards pointed out that in 1923-24 there were 14 accidents in the Air Force in India involving death or personal injury compared to 4 and 7 respectively in the two previous years. The number of hours flown was considerably greater than in the two preceding years combined. He could not answer for the Indian Government whether they were satisfied with regard to the material, but the Air Ministry had supplied the best possible material and there was no reason to believe that it was not giving satisfaction.—Reuter.

ALLEGED CONSPIRACY TO DEFRAUD A BANK.

SESSIONS TRIAL AT ALLAHABAD

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

ALLAHABAD, June 17.

The trial of Paresh Nath Mukerji, Dhon Chandra Pal and Hirday Bhusan Ghosh under Sections 120 B, 420 and 427 I.P.C. for the part alleged to have been taken by them in the criminal conspiracy to defraud the Alliance Bank of Simla commenced to-day before Mr. D. C. Hunter, Sessions Judge of Allahabad. All three accused were residents of French Chandernagore, whilst the approver P. N. Mukerji was a resident of British Chandernagore. Mr. (Illegible) Nehru is appearing for the Crown and Messrs H. M. Roy, Sitaram Ghose and P. N. Ghose appear for the first two accused and Mr N. Sen of Calcutta for the third accused.

The prosecution alleges that the accused managed to secure credit account, formerly used by the Allahabad Branch of the Alliance Bank with the help of a clerk employed there, filled them up and got forged signature of the Agent on them. It was arranged that the accused were to draw money from the branches of the Bank at Agra Gwalior, Meerut and Delhi. At Gwalior Rs. 4,000 was drawn, at Meerut Rs. 17,500 at Delhi Rs. 5,200 and Rs. 12,000. The accused divided the spoil between themselves. They were first arrested in connection with the Lloyds Bank case.

The accused pleaded 'not guilty.'

The trial is proceeding.

PREPARING TO MEET EVENTUALITIES

UNTOUCHABILITY COMMITTEE'S RESOLVE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COCHIN, June 17.

Satyagraha at Vaikom continues. It is understood that Mr. Gandhi has requested Pundit Malaviya to visit Trivandrum and to discuss the question involved in the campaign with the authorities with a view if possible, to arrive at some satisfactory settlement.

In view of the Government having declined to answer questions put in by members in the Legislative Council regarding their attitude towards the calm of non caste Hindus to use Vaikom roads, the Untouchability Committee have decided to put up a prolonged fight and are preparing themselves to meet all eventualities.

MUSSOLINI'S NEW TASK.

PURIFICATION OF ADMINISTRATION.

UNNERVING EFFECT OF MATTEOTTI SCANDAL.

LONDON, June 17.

Rome.—Sig. Mussolini is evidently determined to purify the administration from the stains of scandal revealed by the Matteotti affair. It is reported that apart from the closing of the Chamber and the appointment of a temporary Fascist Directory the holders of the celebrated Annunziata Order have been summoned to see the King for the purpose of forming a "Great Concentration Ministry" which is to include, besides Mussolini, ex-Premiers Giolitti and Orlando. Mussolini has taken over the duties of the Minister of Colonies, having appointed Federzoni Minister of the Interior in succession to Finzi who has resigned in order to defend himself against the charge of complicity in the kidnapping of Matteotti. It is noteworthy that the "Corriere Italiane" of which Fillipelli is the editor was Finzi's organ. Mongada, Prefect of Trieste, has been appointed Director-General of Public Safety and three judges have been appointed to investigate the Matteotti affair. Mussolini has told the Cabinet that a search for those implicated in the kidnapping is proceeding ruthlessly.—Reuter.

MATTEOTI AFFAIR.

COMMUNISTS' APPEAL FOR GENERAL STRIKE.

LONDON, June 16

Rome.—In consequence of a national agitation with regard to the Matteoti case, a temporary directory of the Fascist movement has been appointed composed of eleven members the subject of which is to ensure that the strength of Fascism shall be used in accordance with the direction of the leaders.

In connection with the Matteoti affair, the Communists are posting appeals to the working classes and discussing the advisability of a general strike. The entire police force of the nation is being organised in order to find the missing deputy alive or dead.—Reuter.

SEVERAL ARRESTS.

LONDON, June 17.

Rome.—Several arrests in connection with Sgr. Matteotti's abduction include that of Sgr. Dumini, Secretary to Sgr. Rossi, who has just resigned the headship of the Government Press Office and the Directorate of the Fascist Party. It is reported that a warrant has also been issued for the arrest of Sgr. Rossi whose whereabouts, however, are unknown. Exciting search is being conducted for Sgr. Fillipelli who left Rome aboard a train bound for Pisa. The police stopped and searched the train at Lodi, but Sgr. Filipelli had vanished. Telegrams despatched to Piacenza and Milan ordering his arrest elicited the information that Sgr. Fillipelli hired a car at Piacenza whence all trace of him had been lost.

LATER.

Sgr. Fillipelli has been arrested at Genoa. His chauffeur, Colini, who brought the car which was used for kidnapping Sgr. Matteotti, has surrendered to the police.—Reuter.

UPLIFT OF UNTOUCHABLES

A MADRAS MINISTER'S FLING AT NATIONALISTS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, June 17.

Presiding over the Adi Dravida Conference held at Trichinopoly to-day, the Hon. Sir A. Patro, Minister of Education in the course of his address said that from the highest teachings of spiritual leaders, there could be no justification in the Hindu Society for the deplorable treatment of depressed classes. There was no valid sanction in the highest teachings of Hinduism for the different treatment of Panchamas or Adi Dravidas.

Regarding the solution of the problem of the depressed classes, he said that it could not be solved by the passing away of caste. There must be intensive work in education and social service among the people in order to reclaim them from their inherited habits of indolence, intemperance and ignorance.

The president then described the work done for the benefit of the depressed classes under Government agency which consisted in the grant of waste lands for cultivation, and house sites acquisition, extension of education, provision of drinking water wells, pathways, burial and burning grounds, starting of cooperative societies and nomination of members of depressed classes to legislative and local bodies.

Mr. Patro concluding advised them to co-operate with Government and to avoid a class of people "masquerading in the guise of nationalism" but to choose proper leaders and to give up the policy of denouncing other castes.

The lists of the Port of Calcutta Loan closed at 12-30 this afternoon.—Reuter.

THE MUSLIM LEAGUE.

LAHORE RESOLUTOIN.

M. MAHOMED ALI'S REPLY TO MR. JINNAH

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Busy as no doubt my distinguished namesake, Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah, is, I must confess I have even less time to spare than he has for recording all that took place at Lahore in "the 15th adjourned annual session" of the Muslim League over which he has been presiding for so many years of "masterly inactivity." My own "mischievous activity" in connection with the Congress and the Khilafat Organisations does not leave me much time to bring Mr. Jinnah and the League into the limelight. But since he is so keen on it, he must forgive me if a little of that fierce light that beats upon the throne is also turned on one of the seats of the mighty that he occupies as the President of the Muslim League.

My principal concern at the moment is with the statement contained in his interview published by you in your issue of the 16th instant that I have "completely misrepresented the proceedings of the last sessions of the Muslim League at Lahore." These proceedings were very meagrely reported in the newspapers at the time and if a writer in the "Tribune" of Lahore and the "Swarjya" of Madras had not published his lively comments on those proceedings, and if I had not reluctantly given the recent interview to the "Swarajya" and the "Chronicle," few, indeed, would have understood the true significance of the doings of those for whom Mr. Jinnah speaks to-day. In fact, one of the leading Hindu newspapers rejoiced at first at the "revival" of the League because it imagined that its long-cherished hope was at last fulfilled and the "priest" was ejected out of "politics." And yet it was upon a "fanatic" like me that devolved the duty of opposing this "tried Nationalist" when he was supporting the capacity of men whose nationalism has often been tried and has always been found wanting. Mr. Jinnah has not pointed out a single misrepresentation with which he charges me; but I expected that having charged me with misrepresenting the proceedings of the League he would at least relate all that took place Since he has not done so, let me try to fill the gaps left by him in his report of these proceedings and explain the positions that he, the "tried Nationalist" and we the *un*-tried Nationalists respectively took up at Lahore.

When we arrived there we found a set of draft resolutions prepared by the Reception Committee, the first and undoubtedly the most important of which, since it was tacked on to the Swaraj resolution as well, purported to lay down certain "essential principles" which "must receive immediate recognition as unalterable and fundamental laws in any scheme that may ultimately be agreed upon and accepted by the people." This was considered necessary because, in the native language of Mr. Jinnah's friends, "it is now being generally felt that the theoretical conception of Swaraj should be translated into the realm of concrete politics and become a visible factor in the daily life of the Indian people." May I say here in paranthes's that, alas, the politics of so many of us with whom Mr. Jinnah does not see eye to eye is only too concrete, for I can assure him that the Indian gaols which housed tens of thousands of us have nothing abstract or theoretical about them, and I may add that if the thought of Swaraj has so far not been a factor in the daily life of Mr. Jinnah and his friends that is surely no reason for imagining that the same is true of the daily life of "The people." After all what do Mr. Jinnah and so many of his political friends know of "the daily life of the people"? But let me not digress. In this main resolution as drafted by the Reception Committee the second and third of these "essential principles" ran as follows:—

"(b) Any territorial redistribution that might at any time become necessary shall not in any way affect the Muslim position of predominance in the provinces of the Punjab, the Bengal, and the North-Western Frontier Province.

"(c) The basis of representation in the legislature and in all elected bodies shall be population, provided that minorities shall be everywhere accorded a representation in excess of their numbers, subject, however, to the essential proviso that no majority shall be reduced to a minority or even to a position of equality or (? and) that every majority shall be assured a working government."

Now, it is undoubted that these "essential principles" were intended to drive a coach and four through the Lucknow Compact which was arrived at in 1916, when Mr. Jinnah had himself presided over the annual session of the Muslim League, even though this intention was not clearly expressed in the draft resolution, and may even be said to have been disguised with a degree of care. The basis of the Lucknow Compact was that the Muslim minority of my own province, which, I am glad, Mr. Jinnah still regards as "undoubtedly the centre of great Muslim culture and influence," was to be given a representation more than twice as large as that to which the Muslim percentage in population entitles it, and in other provinces, too, where the Mussalmans were in a minority they were to receive similarly excessive representation; *because*, following Mr. Jinnah's own principle of "give-and-take," the Mussalmans had given away something out of their majority in the Punjab, and had actually reduced themselves from a majority into a minority in Bengal. This truly was a demonstration on both sides of the spirit of give and take, and if communal dissensions and suspicions which were the order of the day when effect was given to the Morley-Minto Scheme of Reforms, and which had not altogether disappeared even by 1916, are to survive the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi to establish national unity in India, then I think minorities can well be excused if they still seek to safeguard their interests by the same means that were agreed upon in 1916.

Our community is in a minority in India, and in my own province it has a population of no more than 14 per cent. Mr. Jinnah will perhaps acknowledge that my own political activities, however undistinguished they may have been, were directed towards safeguarding the interests of this minority when he was no doubt qualifying nearly for the distinction of a "tried Nationalist," and long before he turned his attention to the affairs of his unprotected community. The agitation for the protection of Muslim minorities when the M'nto-Morley reforms were being discussed succeeded in spite of Mr. Jinnah's inactivity; but even though the late Mr. Gokhale and some of his Congress colleagues had to a large extent been won over, it must be confessed many Hindus, following the lead of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, remained hostile, and it was only the support of the Government that made our success then possible. In 1916, however, a compact between Hindus and Mussalmans themselves was concluded at Lucknow, and I unhesitatingly declare that Mr. Jinnah's share in this settlement was very considerable. He, too, I think would admit, that the share in it of my brother and myself was not altogether negligeable even though we were at the time interned in far away Chhindwara and could only indirectly assist in the deliberations at Lucknow. I must say I regretted the total disappearance of the mixed territorial electorates of the Morley-Minto Reforms through which to my mind provision was made for the prospects of the future, just as provision was made through the separate Muslim electorates for the needs of the present. Nevertheless I considered that settlement to be of enormous value because it was an agreement by consent and had been arrived at among ourselves without any suggestion or support from the Government, and it was in consequence of this that it could not be disregarded by the framers of the Montagu-Chelmsford Scheme of Reforms.

It must, however, be confessed that there is a section of Muslim opinion which considers that the basic principle of the Lucknow Compact was wrong, and this section regrets that Mussalmans are in no province in a majority. It believes that if in two or three provinces the Muslims were in a majority in the Legislatures and thereby controlled the Executive, they could indirectly excercise a restraining influence over the Hindu majorities in other Provincial Legislatures on the principle that two can play at the game of suppressing, if not oppressing, the minority. Whatever be the governing motive of a considerable section of the Mussalmans of the Punjab, whether this or someother, there is no doubt that it disapproves of the Lucknow Compact today, and is unwilling to have its "*Pachwanja*" or 55 per cent. majority reduced even to 50 per cent. or, in the language of League's resolution, "even to an equality." It was this insistence of the Punjab Muslims on having an absolute majority over all other communities combined ensured to them that was responsible for clauses (b) and (c) of the main resolution as drafted by the Reception Committee which I have quoted above.

As I have already stated, many of those who voted with me had gone to Lahore only with a watching brief, so to speak. And we intended to "capture" the Muslim League a couple of representatives each from Bengal, Bombay and the United Provinces in addition to the total of two dozen Leagues that had come from all the provinces outside the Punjab would have sufficed to tip the scales and upset the majority of Mr. Jinnah and his friends to which the presence of a Bengal M.L.A. and his companion had contributed no less than 60 solid votes. Holding merely a watching brief, as we did, we were not keenly interested in defeating the wishes of that large section of the Punjab Muslims who desired to have their absolute majority restored, and since most of us came from provinces like U. P. which had benefited at the expense of the Punjab and Bengal, it did not appear right to us to insist that our brethren in the majority provinces should continue to sacrifice themselves for the sake of the minority provinces even when they seemed unwilling to do so.. But Mr. Jinnah stood in a totally different position, and if he had changed his view about giving to the 14 per cent. Muslim population of U.P. a 30 per cent. representation, and similar excessive representation to other minority provinces too, he could have openly declared that he had resiled from his former position; and would no longer "give" nor "take." This, indeed, would have suited a "tried Nationalist" like Mr. Jinnah, and he would have lost caste neither with other "tried Nationalists" nor with his Punjab fellow-Muslims. But then he could not have pleased some of those like Dr. Ziauddin of the amendment fame who hailed from U.P., for obviously you cannot eat your cake and have it too. So the "tried Nationalist" of the year of grace 1924 made a compromise with his old self of the year of grace 1916. He modified his favourite principle of "give-and-take" to the extent of deleting the "give" and retaining only the take!"

"Tried Nationalists" must travel along strange roads indeed if after the day's journey they arrive at such a halting place. Mr. Jinnah retains the "adequate and effective representation" given by the Lucknow Compact to Muslim minorities in U.P. and elsewhere; but he no longer secures this mainly at the expense of the Punjab and Bengal Muslims. He does so to-day almost entirely at the expense of the Hindu majorities in other provinces, and greedy though I, too, may be, I fear my stomach would be unable to retain all that Mr. Jinnah and his friends would have us swallow. According to Mr. Jinnah's recent decision U. P. Muslims shall have 30 per cent. and not 14; but Punjab and Bengal Muslims shall no longer have 50 per cent. and 40 per cent. respectively. "Tried Nationalism" insists that they should have at least 50 per cent. each. As Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman, the Joint Honorary Secretary of the Muslim League, who himself hailed from the U. P., said, Mr Jinnah and his friends do not even know how to make a bargain with other communities, let alone doing justice to them!

The position of myself and those who supported me at Lahore was merely this: we were of opinion that whatever principle of representation the League favoured, it should apply it evenly to all communities. There should not be two weights and measures, one set for Mussalmans and another set for other communities. Accordingly we desired to amend clause (b) in such a manner that any territorial redistribution that might at any time become necessary should not alter the position of predominance of any community in *any* province *without its own consent*, and not merely the position of predominance of the *Mussalmans* in the Punjab, Bengal, and the N. W. F. Province. We were a little late for the Subjects Committee meeting because we had been drafting amendments to this resolution. When we arrived it was being considered; but Mr. Jinnah ruled that the Preamble of the resolution and clauses (a) and (b) were already passed, that our amendment was too late, and that not even an amendment of resolution as a whole would now be in order. Mr. Jinnah was the recepient of an unusual certificate from a news-agency to the effect that the proceedings of the League were conducted throughout in a dignified manner and reflected great credit on the President who acted with tact and dignity." If he would not consider it an impertinence, I too would endorse this certificate. There was both dignity and tact in the President's conduct of the meeting; but, alas, all his dignity was devoted to us, and all his tact was reserved for his Punjab friends at whose behest he more than once re-opened questions that had already been voted upon and settled in the Subjects Committee "I am in the hands of the House," was the standing apology of Mr. Jinnah for progressing backwards in this manner; only we were *in* "the House" but not *of* it! Since we were not allowed to move our amendment to clause (b) in the Subjects Committee nor even in the plenary session of the League, I contented myself by explaining our position with regard to this clause before it was voted upon in the League and passed.

We could not, however, be so conveniently dismissed when clause (c) came to be discussed in the Subjects Committee and Dr. Ansari moved an amendment to the effect that "very small minorities may be given representation in excess of their numerical proportion in those cases in which they would remain entirely unrepresented in the absence of exceptional treatment." This was to be inserted in the place of the proviso that "minorities shall be *everywhere* accorded a representation in excess of their numbers." Dr. Ziauddin's amendment differed only in the language it used, but was intended to serve the same purpose as the original clause. He too desired to "guarantee adequate and effective representation to minorities *in every province*." Dr. Ansari's amendment was carried and the clause as originally drafted by the Reception Committee and Dr. Ziauddin's amendment were both defeated in the Subjects Committee, though, as I have already stated, the tables were turned the next morning in the meeting of the League itself, thanks to the 60 solid votes polled by the Bengal M.L.A., and his companion who had just arrived, and Dr. Ziauddin's amendment was finally carried. When a supporter of that amendment was told that he was not doing unto others what he wished others to do unto him, and was applying one principle to the Muslim minority in the U. P. and quite another to non-Muslim minorities, in other provinces, he denied the charge with great vehemance. But, as I shall presently show, his arithmetic did little credit to him or to the learned Professor from Aligarh, the Pro-vice-Chancellor of the Muslim University, whose amendment he supported. The Punjab which figured so largely in this session of the League itself provided a poser for Mr. Jinnah's friends, for in the Punjab the Sikh community bears precisely the same proportion to the general population that in the U. P. the Muslim community bears to it, viz., 14 per cent. If the Muslim minority is to get 30 per cent. of the seats in all elected bodies in U. P. as "adequate and effective representation," and the same percentage is to be conceded to the Sikhs in the Punjab, where is the additional 16 per cent. to come from? In the U. P. obviously from the Hindu majority; but what about the Punjab? There the Muslim majority of 55 per cent. may concede 3 or 4 per cent. to the Sikhs, but nothing more; for according to Mr. Jinnah's "essential proviso," "no majority shall be reduced to a minority or even to an equality." Mr. Yakub, M.L.A., naively suggested that the number of *seats* could be increased. This may or may not be good politics, but it is very poor arithmetic, and as I have already said, it does little to the mathematician mover of the amendment at whose feet Mr. Yakub must have sat at Aligarh as a student. Surely he must know that since we are dealing not with the *numbers* of seats but with their *percentages*, an increase in their *numbers* cannot alter the *percentages*. If he thinks hard enough I have every hope that he will some day discover that "cent." is nothing more nor less than the good round figure of 100.

The crucial instance of the Punjab therefore proves that the position taken up by Mr. Jinnah in 1924 is consistent neither with that taken up by him in 1916, nor even itself. "The essential proviso" safeguarding the interests of the Muslim majority in the Punjab and Bengal makes it impossible to safeguard the interests of a non-Muslim minority in the Punjab. The Lucknow Compact was not inconsistent with itself, and if it is modified to suit the changed conditions of to-day when the Sikhs have secured separate representation, all interests can yet be safeguarded in a legitimate manner. But if Muslim majorities must have their pound of flesh, Hindu majorities too will clamour for it, and if the Lucknow Compact in the making of which Mr. Jinnah of 1916 had so considerable a share is now to be set aside by Mr. Jinnah of 1924, then the only logical result is that the minorities must be content with representation in proportion to their numbers. The only exception to his rule should be such small minorities as the Christians who in some provinces would not be able to secure even a single seat in the Legislature, and would thus remain wholly unrepresented unless they were given representation to some extent *in excess of* their numbers. And this even the Punjab could afford to concede to them since it agrees to reduce its "Pachwanja" to the limit of 51.

Let it be said to the credit of several Mussalmans of the U. P. who voted against the amendment of Dr. Ziauddin—6 against 7—that they at any rate showed no signs of "political debility," and were willing to face the world without flinching in spite of their 14 per cent. population and the decision of their Punjab and Bengal brothers to withdraw the contribution they had formally pledged to make towards giving them an "adequate and effective representation" except for a beggarly 3 or 4 per cent. each. They felt no shame in 1916 in holding out the hand of friendship towards their Hindu fellow-countrymen; but to-day they feel ashamed to stretch forth the hand of beggary towards them, and they do not need a resolution of the League passed with the help of their Punjab and Bengal co-religionists when it costs these co-religionists so little to pass it. There is a proverb in U. P.: "Dadaji ki *fatiha* Halwai ki dookan." But these U. P. Mussalmans do not wish to pray for the salvation of their grandfather's souls over the confectioner's shop instead of purchasing the sweets they need for distribution as charity with their own hard earned money. If U. P. is still "the centre of great Muslim culture and influence," as Mr. Jinnah says, then its representatives will. I now feel sure, pull in the U. P. boat much more than their weight according to numbers. Even now half a dozen U. P. Mussalmans exercise an influence in the counsels of the nation far greater than their numbers alone warrant. If the Punjab decides to leave the U. P. in the lurch, I think I can safely say the U. P. Muslims would be able in the long run to take care of themselves.

Before I conclude my remarks about this main resolution of the League, let me add that we succeeded in amending clause (d) with regard to the guarantee of full religious liberty (i.e. liberty of belief, worship, observances, propaganda, association and education), to all communities. We, however, failed to carry our amendment to clause (e) which was intended to guarantee representation by separate electorates only to minorities and to them too only so long as they desired it. Mr. Jinnah and his Punjab friends, however, demanded this form of protection even for majorities gainst minorities, and they carried their point. All I can say about the matter is that I wish them joy of it. One form of protection, however, the minorities owe to us, for Mr. Jinnah the "tried Nationalist" had forgotten the protection provided by the Congress itself. The following clause was added to the resolution at our suggestion:—

"No bill, or resolution or any part thereof affecting any community, which question is to be determined by the members of that community in the elected body concerned, shall be passed in any legislature or in any other elected body, if three-fourths of the members of that community in that particular body oppose such bill, or resolution, or part thereof."

This is the full story of the Lahore session of the Muslim League and I think I have made my own position as well as my distinguished name-sake's sufficiently clear. And like Mr. Jinnah, I too hope that no body will now be "carried away by the antics of Mr. Mohamed Ali"—whether it be Mr. Mohamed Ali Jinnah or that other who has no surname to bear. With your leave, Mr. Editor, I shall deal in a separate letter to-morrow with the many questions that Mr. Jinnah asks in his exasperation with regard to the attendance of the members of previous sessions of the League, and also with certain irrelevant *obiter dicta* to which he has treated us after so sadly losing his temper—Yours, etc.,

MOHAMED ALI.

EVEREST EXPEDITION

COL NORTON'S REPORT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June, 15.

Writing from the East Rongbuk glacier on May 26th Colonel Norton reports a further setback owing to intense cold and heavy snowfall. On the night of May 22nd-23rd the lowest temperature on record in any Everest expedition was experienced viz: 56 degrees of frost. For five days in camp the temperature averaged 50 degrees of frost necessitating withdrawal to camp one for reconnaissance. The withdrawal was complicated by the necessity of rescuing four Sherpa porters who were marooned at camp 4. The feat was accomplished. Col. Norton, Somervell and Mallory starting at 8 o'clock on the morning of May 24th reached at 4-30 the ledge where the four men were marooned. After stiff climbing over snowfield hedges and steps one porter was frost-bitten in hands and was very sick. Then followed a race with darkness which was won by the rescuers and rescued in the nick of time. The expedition are recasting their plans. If the monsoon has really arrived, the only hope Col. Norton says, is to modify the scheme and snatch a fleeting chance in some fine interval. If recent experiences are only the result of preliminary current and are followed by real fine weather hitherto not met they are prepared to take advantage of it. But the third possibility he refused to discuss. Mallory says the third time they walk up the East Rongbuk glacier will be the last for better or for worse.

GOVT. OF INDIA CASH BALANCES.

The Deputy Controller of Currency, Bombay, sends the following report of the Cash Balances of the Government of India:—

(In thousands of rupees).

	29th Feb. 1924	31st Mar. 1924	30 April 1924	31st May 1924.
In District Treasuries ...	3,13,13	4,20,75	3,15 57	2.87.74
With the Imperial Bank of India. ...	22,63,24	26,93,62	19,82 52	20.56.36
Total	25,76,37	31,14,37	22,98 09	23 44,10

THE SAHA RESOLUTION.

NO TRAVERSTY OF NON-VIOLENCE.

MR. DAS' REPLY TO MAHATMA

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

In a reply to Mr. Gandhi's comments in "Young India" regarding the Gopinath Saha resolution Mr. C. R. Das writing in "Forward" says "I have read the opinion of Mahatma Gandhi on the Gopinath Saha resolution published in the papers of 14th June very carefully but inspite of every effort to see eye to eye with the Mahatma I remain absolutely unconvinced. Mahatma Gandhi apparently refers to the wrong version of the resolution, I mean the version which appeared in the "Statesman" and which, as I pointed out, was a misleading mistranslation of the original resolution. If the opinion of the Mahatma is based on the mistranslation I have nothing to say. If, however, according to his opinion, it is wrong to entertain feelings of respect for Gopinath Saha without departing from the principle of non-violence and pointing out that his action was misguided, I must unhesitatingly express my dissent. It is as well to repeat that resolution which was passed at Serajgunge. In the first place it expressed its adherence to the principle of non-violence; in the second place the resolution condemned the action of Gopinath Saha and described it as not only misguided, but injurious in the best interests of the country. Having done this the resolution expresses respect of the Conference for his patriotism, suffering, and sacrifice. The speakers who moved and supported this resolution stated in unambiguous language that all murder was worthy of condemnation. They, however, pointed out that his truthfulness and sacrifice were certainly worthy of respect. Babu Nepal Chandra Roy who opposed this resolution began his speech by saying that he agreed with every word that had fallen from the previous speakers on this point but he said in as much as the Congress had accepted the principle of non-violence they should not pass this resolution. I desire to ask one plain question to my countrymen. Is it or is it not a fact that when the first statement of Gopinath Saha was published a vast majority of our countrymen felt proud of him, not because of the murder which they loathed, not because of the injury which his action necessarily involved, but because of his truthfullness, because of his readiness to suffer for what he considered to be the interests of his country? If this is true, is the Conference of Bengalees not to give expression to this truth? Is the telling of truth in any sense a travesty of non-violent? I fail to understand why it should be difficult to distinguish between an action and its motive. History is full of actions which we loathe but motives of which we admire.

The fact is that the two things are separable. I am not prepared to follow any rule which disregards the obvious facts of life. The opinion of Bengal, I emphatically assert is that the action of Gopinath Saha is worthy of condemnation but that his love of truth, his readiness to lay down his life for the cause which he held dear to his heart and the patriotic desire that out of his suffering might grow a love of country in every household, all these, I maintain, are worthy of appreciation."

INDO-RUSSIAN DINNER.

MR SAKLATVALA'S GUESTS

The following is the list of guests who accepted the invitation of Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala (late Labour member for Battersea) and Mrs. Saklatvala to the Indo-Russian dinner which they lately gave in London: Mr. and Mrs. Rakoosky, Sir Ali and Lady Imam, Mr. and Mrs. Sheinman, Lala Lajpat Rai, Mr. and Mrs. Berzin, the Rt. Hon. S. Sastri, Dr. V. N. Polovtsov, Sir K. G. Gupta, Mr. Chedir Aliev, Mr. Ranga Charia, Mr. Yansen, Mr. Shvernik, Mr. Koutouzof, Mr. Radchenks, Mr. and Mrs. N. C. Sen, Mr. Zhitkof, Mr. Bitner, Mr. K.C. Roy, Dr. K.S. Bhat, Mr. Rabinovitch, Mr. Skobeleff, Mr. Asetrof and Mr. K. P. M. Mehta.

BABBAR AKALI CONSPIRACY CASE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, June 16.

When the hearing in the Babbar Akali conspiracy case was resumed to-day before Mr. Tapp, Sessions Judge, approver No. 4 further continuing his evidence stated that he assisted in the publication of the Babbar Akali Doaba newspaper in which the names of loyalists murdered by Babbar Akalis were published and an open letter was addressed to the Governor of the Punjab. Witness said that Anup Singh gave him two pistols and Baba Santa Singh 25 cartridges for the purpose of murdering more loyalists. One evening a party of Babbars including the witness went to Subedar Gainda Singh's house where Anand Singh the accused fired at Subedar Gainda Singh, but missing the mark both began to wrestle. Meantime witness again fired and killed Subedar. Party while retreating shouted out their names and invited the police to arrest them. Witness identified some of the arms and weapons. The Court adjourned till 17th instant when the approver will be cross examined.

ACCIDENT TO POONA MAIL.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DANGER.

A FIRST CLASS PASSENGER'S TIMELY PULL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, June 17.

What might have resulted in a serious accident to the Poona Mail occurred yesterday afternoon. While the train was travelling at a high speed from Bombay to Poona a gas cylinder under the dining saloon became detached at one end and started rooting up the permanent way. The sleepers were smashed to splinters and stones hurled into compartments. There was a momentary panic among the waiters who tried ineffectually to bring the train to a standstill. at length one of the 1st class passenger Mr. T. Brewin succeeded in pulling the alarm chain and the driver pulled up just before the train passed through Budlapur Station. It was then found that the cylinder had ripped up the permanent way for over half a mile. It took the driver and his assistants fifty minutes to remove the cylinder from under the saloon which was in imminent danger of catching fire from the escaping gas. The cylinder was left on the side of the permanent way and the train proceeded on its journey.

"COST OF LIVING"

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

SIR,—Day after day amazing and startling revelations come out of the mouths of the hitherto dumb and voiceless Europeans. When I last wrote to you it was rather in a semi-mocking and quasi-sarcastic strain but after that I read "upwards of 12 well-written and informative letters" in your morning contemporary. I am sure that there will be a dozen more of them in this autocratic organ will go on boring me by giving publicity to them all. But I may hint that it will be the last paper to receive replies to them. I have tried several times and have always met with the eternal greeting "We cannot publish your letter." This time I wish to save my energy being carefully slipped into W.P.B. Hence my request to you to publish the following reply to the letter of "Insaf" which was published in Friday's "Times of India."

I am afraid "Insaf" does not know what this pseudonym means. He is talking loudly of his dissatisfaction, and perhaps of his race, but has he ever cared to know what "*insaf*" is given to coloured race? Is he aware of the percentage of *Indians* that daily toil on a meagre pittance? Does he know how many semi-naked, spectre-looking beings live on one meal per day? Has he seen thousands of men sleeping by the road-side in the very face of gutters? If he does not know all these things, he had better fight for the want of "*insaf*" to these dumb millions.

As a matter of fact one can live on a hundred rupees, as well as on thousands of rupees. It all depends what *means* one has. If one does not cut the coat according to one's cloth, it is he and not others who should be blamed. Hence if "*insaf*" and others are "thoroughly dissatisfied with the amount of money" they receive, well is their fault. If he wants a "bungalow or a flat in a healthy neighbourhood" we are not to pay for it. He cannot with the same breath grudge the salary and wish to live in "healthy" locality with a "competent cook."

He further suggests "that very few married people would come to India at all if they knew that they would have to live their life in lodgings. I wonder whether "*Insaf*" knows that we never compell them to come to India. Yet they pour in here. Why so? Not because they are not aware of this alleged fear but because they know that they are going in the land of riches where they would act as rulers (whereas they were 'no-bodies' in their own native country!)—Yours etc.,

"ORGANISED LOOT."

WORKERS' LEISURE.

Recreation is among the last subjects that might be expected to have any international implications. It is an interesting coincidence, though it may be without meaning, that the President's conference to consider a national policy in outdoor recreation meets in Washington May 22, 1924, while the International Labor Conference at Geneva meets June 16th for two weeks following to consider the question of utilization of workers' leisure. The strain of modern industry and office work, the attainment of the shorter work-day and other factors which have developed simultaneously in all countries have enhanced the importance of recreation and made it of the greatest interest to governments, employers and workers throughout the world.

The principal item on the agenda of the Sixth International Labor Conference is "Development of Facilities for the Utilization of Workers' Leisure." In preparation for the discussion on this subject at the Conference, the International Labor Office has collected during the past year much available information on the subject of workers' leisure throughout the world.

The information includes legislative measures, action taken by employers or workers or the organizations of either, action taken by the state or community, either for recreation or education. The study has included everything done to provide for the utilization of the leisure time of workers.

Reports on this subject will be published by the International Labor Office previous to the Conference, from the material which it has collected in the course of its investigations. Included among them will be a study of recreational facilities in the United States, made by the Washington Branch of the International Labor Office, Lenox Building, Washington, D. C.

SECOND TEST MATCH.

SENSATIONAL SURPRISE.

SOUTH AFRICANS' POOR SHOW.

LONDON, June 16.

Sensational cricket was witnessed at Edgbaston to-day when play in the Second Test Match was resumed. The English first innings closed for 438 and the South Africans then collapsed in a disappointing fashion being all dismissed for 30, the lowest total ever made in England in any Test. In their second innings, however, they gave a totally different display and at the close of the play have scored 274 runs for 4 wickets.—Reuter.

(*Copyright.*)

LONDON, June 16.

Sensational cricket was witnessed when the second Test Match was resumed at Edgbaston to-day in fine warm weather before three thousand spectators. Kilner and Gilligan continued the English first innings, the total being carried to 438 before the last wicket fell. This is a record score against the South Africans in this country. Kilner gave a bright display for his 59 and hit five fours.

The South Africans, on going in, collapsed in a disappointing manner and were all dismissed in 47 minutes for 30, the lowest total ever made in England in any Test. Gilligan bowled with deadly effect and in six overs and three balls including four maidens took six wickets for seven runs. Other four wickets fell to Tate for twelve runs. He bowled six overs, one of which was maiden.

Lunch was taken after the close of the Africans' innings and when the play was resumed they followed on, but in their second innings they gave totally a different display and at the close of the day had scored 274 for four wickets. Their batting was throughout very steady. Susskind showed magnificent defence and Catterall and Blanckenberg collared the bowling. The latter pair gave a delightful exhibition of clean all-round hitting and added 113 in little over an hour, being undefeated at close.

THE SCORES.

The following are the closing scores in the Second Test Match:—

ENGLAND—1ST INNINGS.—(Concluded.)

	Runs.
Kinler, c and b Pegler	59
Gilligan, b Pegler	13
Wood, b Parker	1
Parkin, not out	8
Extras	16
Total	438

SOUTH AFRICA—1ST INNINGS.

	Runs.
Catterall, b Gilligan	0
Taylor, b Tate	7
Susskind, c Kilner, b Tate	3
Nourse, l-b-w, b Gilligan	1
Commaille, not out	1
Blanckenberg, b Tate	4
Deane, b Gilligan	2
Nupen, b Gilligan	0
Pegler, b Tate	0
Ward, b Gilligan	1
Parker, l-b-w, b Gilligan	0
Extras	11
Total	30

SOUTH AFRICA—2ND INNINGS.

	Runs
Taylor, c and b Tate	34
Commaille, c Hendren, b Tate	29
Susskind, b Gilligan	51
Nourse, c Wood, b Gilligan	34
Catterall, not out	52
Blanckenberg, not out	56
Extras	18
Total (for four wickets)	274

BOWLING ANALYSES.

England—1st Innings.—Parker six for 152; Pegler two for 106; Blanckenberg two for 95; Nupen nought for 66; Nourse nought for three.

South Afrıct—1st Innings.—Gilligan six for seven; Tate four for twelve.—Reuter.

ROYAL HUNT CUP.

PROBABLES AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, June 16.

The following are probables with jockeys for the Royal Hunt Cup:—Niceas, Hulme; Twelve Pointer, Carslake; Pondoland, McLachlan (Senior); Caravel. Pryor; Clochnaben, Walsh; Minority, Smirke; Weathervane, McLachlan (Junior); Mink, Richards; Frater, Sirrett; Jaunting Car, H. Leach; Torlonia, Weston; Iron Bridge, Orme; Dinxie, Alford.

Jockeys have not yet been decided for the following probable starters:—Irish Hope; Thunder Cloud; Duteous; Rock Fire; Wykeham; Cockpit; Knockgoriff.—Reuter.

THE DAVIS CUP.

DENMARK BEATS ITALY.

LONDON, June 16.

Copenhagen.—In the third round of the Davis Cup Denmark defeated Italy by three matches to two and now meet Czechoslovakia in the fourth round. The following were to-day's results:—Demopurgo (Italy) beat Tegner (Denmark) by three sets to nil. Petersen (Denmark) beat Colombo (Italy) by three sets to nil. Tegner beat Colombo by three sets to one. Demopurgo beat Petersen by three sets to nil. In doubles Danes beat Italians by three sets to one, not the matches as sent.—Reuter.

ENGLISH COUNTY CRICKET

CLOSING SCORES.

(*Copyright.*)

LONDON, June 16.

Following are the closing scores in the second day's play in County cricket:—

Middlesex vs. Somerset at Lords.—Middlesex in the first innings scored 128, Robertson-Glasgo taking nine for 28. Somerset in their second innings scored 136, Kidd taking four for 44. Middlesex have scored 132 for eight wickets in the second innings and require 49 to win.

Northampton vs. Glamorgan at Kettering.—Northampton won by 5 wickets. Glamorgan in the second innings scored 73 runs, Thomas taking six for 32 and Northants made 89 for five.

Sussex vs. Leicester at Horsham.—Sussex completed the first innings for 233 runs, of which Cornford contributed 50. Leicester have lost seven wickets for 27 runs in the second innings and require 20 runs to save an innings' defeat.

Essex vs. Gloucester at Colchester.—Gloucester scored 195 runs in the first innings, Hammond making 72 runs. Essex have scored 255 runs for nine wickets in the second innings, Russell making 104 runs. Essex are 248 ahead.

Lancashire vs. Surrey at Manchester.—Lancashire scored 186 runs in the first innings, Watson making 62 runs. Surrey have scored 127 runs for seven wickets in the second innings and are 156 runs ahead.

Kent vs. Worcester at Tonbridge.—Worcester's first innings closed for 158 runs. Pearson made 59 not out and Freeman took six wickets for 54. Kent scored 345 in the second innings, of which Seymour made 167 runs. Pearson took six wickets for 108 runs. Worcester lost three wickets for 48 runs in the second innings and require 277 runs to win.

Notts vs. Hampshire at Nottingham.—Hampshire made 217 runs in the first innings. Aird made 74 runs and Tennyson 51 runs, while Staples took four wickets for 37 runs. Notts have scored 149 runs for two in the second innings and are 205 runs ahead. Whysall has scored 75 runs not out.

Derbyshire vs. Yorkshire at Chesterfield.—Derby's first innings realised 74 runs, Waddington taking four for 34 runs and Macaulay four for 21. In the second innings Yorkshire made 205, Robinson being 51 runs not out. Storer took four wickets for 32 runs. Derby now require 301 runs to win.

ENGLISH CRICKET

SOUTH AFRICA BEATEN

LONDON, June 17.

The first Test Match was won by England by an innings and 18 runs. South Africa in the second innings made 390.—Reuter.

England were not called upon to bat the second time in the first Test Match against South Africa. The latter added 116 runs to their overnight total of 274 for four wickets, being dismissed the second time for 390, and England won the match by an innings and 18 runs. Blackenberg was caught before he had added to his score of yesterday and the chief feature of to-day's play was an innings of 120 by Catteral. The weather at Edgbaston was fine and hot but the attendance was small. Wicket were well.

The following is the final score:—

SOUTH AFRICA, 2ND INNINGS (Concluded).

Catherall caught Hobbs bowled Tate ...	120
Blackenberg caught Chapman bowled Gilligan ...	38
Deane run out ...	5
Nupen lbw bowled Tate ...	5
Ward bowled Gilligan ...	19
Pegler caught Hobbs bowled Gilligan ...	8
Parker not out ...	2
Extras ...	29
Total ...	390

—Reuter.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL

HINDUS PLAY WITH 9 MEN.

Bombay Gym. 'B' (Pitt)	2 goals.
Hindu Gymkhana	Nil.

The weather on Tuesday was not so bad as the previous day and there was hardly a shower during the game. Still it was bad enough for the Hindu Gymkhana who found it difficult to turn out more than eight regular men to play their fixture with the second string of the Bombay Gymkhana. Their enthusiastic Secretary Mr. Maitra made the ninth man and the ball was kicked off nearly fifteen minutes after time. Considering the slippery state of the field the Gymkhana were expected to annihilate the barefooted side but they were without the services of Paramour, Hardcastle and Wand. The Gymkhana monopolized the attack in the first half, confining the play to the Hindu area. The Hindus resisted for nearly ten minutes after which a left kick from Pitt, left Sen guessing. Although the booted forwards used their legs and shoulders with equal vigour, the Hindu defence remained intact till lemon time. Gupta's defensive tactics to a considerable extent foiled the efforts of Pitt and Edwards, the two dangerous forwards of the Bombay Gymkhana but his wild play in the closing stages was mainly responsible for the innumerable openings the Gymkhana had. The Hindus found their feet for a while on resumption but were always bowled over in a close tackle. Of three forwards, Maitra kept away from the ball for fear of coming to grief and R.K. Roy could hardly manage the ball with a new pair of boots on. Bannerjee on the right wing made one or two feeble runs but at the end was more intent on tripping his opponents than making a sole effort. The absence of Bhattacharjee and Sampat made a great difference in the Hindu defence and it is doubtful if the Gymkhana with their Tuesday exhibition would again beat the Hindu Gymkhana. Dutt and Chatterjee were partly lookers on in the half time, the latter falling many times perhaps as an evidence of his serious efforts. Maitra's runs down the left wing provoked much laughter but the free sides had much encouragement for him. The Hindus did rush into their opponents area several times but were never really dangerous. Edwards and Pitts were constantly shooting and Sen was all attention. Pitt however managed to score a second goal with a close shot. The rest of the evening was spent in kicking the heavy ball about and skating after with no success by either party.

Teams were:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA:—James; Leach and Allum; Livingstone, Sharp, and Hilman; Hoseasan, Edwards, Pitt, Hicks, and Ekers.

HINDU GYMKHANA:—Sen; Gupta, and S. Dutt; G. Dutt, S. Roy and Chatterjee; Bannerjee, K. Roy and Maitra.

Referee:—Sgt. Challis.

TO-DAY.

101 R.G.A. vs. B.B.R.F.A.

MONDAY'S PLAY.

On account at the severe showers of rain on Monday football looked impossible. However the contesting teams turned out and made the best of a slushy ground and a slippery ball. There was not much chance of displaying clever foot work but it was surprising how most of the players could keep their feet. It rained throughout the game, sometimes with excessive force. Play was fairly even in the first half and though both goals were visited in turn neither side scored. On resumption, the Gymkhana had the better of exchanges and tested the Youngmens' defence pretty often but McCarthy effected a good many saves before Etherington, the Gymkhana pivotal man beat him when he had just saved a hot one.

Teams were:—

Bombay Gym:—Nicol; Gardiner and Hodges; Ireland Reid and Lowry; Waud, Monteith, Etherington, Irvine and Sparshott.

Y. M. C. A.:—V. McCarthy; Chisholm and McMurchie; Taylor, Holmes and Brown; Tongue, Welner, Lynn, McCarthy and Hajam.

Referee: Mr. W. Godwin.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The American destroyer "Sicard" was to the American aeroplanes is that they are at Saigon.—A. P.

* * * *

American destroyer "Sicard" was to have left Rangoon at 5 p.m. on the 17th inst. for the mouth of the Tavoy river.—A. P.

* * * *

A joint sub-committee representing Tamil and Andhra Congress Committees, Tamil and Andhra Swarajya Party and Mahajanasabha have nominated five candidates in connection with the forthcoming elections to the Corporation of Madras.—A. P.

* * * *

The Khalsa College has after all been closed for the summer vacation from the 17th instant. There were thus no rowdy demonstrations of any kind on 17th morning.—A. P.

* * * *

The intense heat now prevailing in Allahabad has been responsible for many cases of heat stroke, several of which have ended fatally. Among the victims has been Mr. T. J. Shapurjee, an old and respected member of the trading community and the head of the firm of Messrs. Shapurjee and Co.—A. P.

* * * *

The Union Bank Limited, a small local Bank doing business in Allahabad chiefly among the Bengalis had closed its doors and a general meeting of the directors has been called.—A. P.

* * * *

Rev. U. Ottama of the G. C. B. A. council (boycott section) has left for Chittagong en route to Ahmedabad to attend the All India Congress Committee meeting.—A. P.

Mr. Manilal Kothari has collected over ten thousand rupees for the Gujerat Gandhi Purse Fund from the Gujerati residents of Madras.—A. P.

* * * *

A general meeting of the Dacca Anjumani-Islamia has passed a resolution expressing confidence in the present Bengal ministers and asking the Moslem members of the Council to support the Supplementary Budget next month for their salaries.—A.P.

* * * *

News has reached Madras of the death at Jhansi on the 16th instant of Khan Bahadur S. M. V. Usman Sahib, Member of the Council of State and retired Collector who was returned to the Council in the place of Sir Ahmad Thambi Maracair. Mr Usman Sahib was returning after attending the Council session at Simla. He alighted at Jhansi on his way to Manickpur, a place of worship. He was taken ill at Jhansi on the 14th and expired yesterday morning.

* * * *

The following message has been received by the American Consul from the Governor of Burma:—"Please convey Burma's welcome on behalf of myself and my Government to the American fleet of destroyers. I much regret that my engagements prevent me from being in Rangoon to receive and entertain them."—A. P.

* * * *

Mr. Tun Aung Gyam, Honorary Treasurer of G.C.B.A. (boycott section) commonly known as Hlaing Pu Gyaw G. C. B A. has been served with a notice by the Police prohibiting him from visiting Mogok whereto he was proceeding on an invitation from members of his party.—A. P.

* * * *

Lady Habibulla the wife of Sir Mohamed Hasbibulla the senior member of the Governor's Executive Council, Madras has been in ill-health from diabetic complications since Saturday and her condition was regarded as serious on Monday and Sunday verging on diabetic coma. A bulletin dated 17th sating that her condition has improved generally and the patient is conscious.

* * * *

At the Allahabad High Court the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Ryves have dismissed the appeals of Sultan and his fellow dacoits belonging to the famous Bantu gang who had for a long time terrorised the residents of Kumaon. The prisoners, eight in number, had been sentenced to death for two cases of dacoity with murder in which firearms had been used. In the first case death sentences on two, including Sultan were confirmed and on others commuted to ten years' rigorous imprisonment. In the second case their lordships confirmed the sentences of death on Sultan and his gang of six.—A. P.

STOPPAGE OF MATHERAN RAILWAY

NO NOTICE TO PUBLIC.

VISITORS GREATLY INCONVENIENCED.

(From our Correspondent.)

MATHERAN, June 17.

The Matheran Steam Tramway without any notice to the public stopped running from this noon. Visitors were greatly inconvenienced as road conveyances also stopped owing to the rickshawvallas having left for their villages for agricultural operations. It is alleged that this is due to the "divided house" management between the owners of the G.I.P. Railway and the receiver of the railway.

SEQUEL TO KIDNAPPING SCARE.

ELEVEN MAHOMEDANS CHARGED WITH RIOTING.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 17.

Eleven Mahomedans were produced by the Police to-day before the third Presidency Magistrate, charged with offences in connection with the recent rioting in Calcutta. It was alleged that the accused attempted to murder a Punjabi on the 10th instant near the Hogg Market by beating him with lathis.

THE KIDNAPPING RIOTS

BENGAL CONGRESS COMMITTEE'S CONDEMNATION.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, June 16.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee held a public meeting this evening and passed a resolution condemning the action of the mob in the recent anti-Sikh riots and expressing sympathy with the Sikh community in the great trial to which it had been subjected.

NO MOTIVE OF ENCOURAGING ANARCHISM

(Associated Press.)

NAGPUR, June 17.

A public meeting of the Swarajists and Non-cooperators last night passed a resolution affirming that the Serajganj resolution regarding Gopinath Saha was not inspired by any motive of encouraging anarchism or political murder.

G. I. P. RAILWAY LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE

FIRST MEETING: CHAIRMAN'S REMARKS.

(Associated Press.)

The first meeting of the G. I. P. Railway Local Advisory Committee, Bombay, was held at the office of the Agent at 4 p.m. on Wednesday the 11th June, 1924.

The business was confined to a discussion of the Constitution and Rules, and the introduction by the Chairman of a compilation containing a brief history of the G. I. P. Railway prepared for the information of Members and giving in a condensed form the past and present financial position of the Railway; information regarding the electrification of the suburban services; the benefits to be derived therefrom both by the Public and the Railway; the various works aond improvements carried out in recent years; facilities provided, in progress and those projected; also special works carried out, in progress and under consideration in connection with the provision of improved amenities for 3rd class passengers.

The chairman in concluding his remarks touched on the recent organisation of the G. I. P. Railway. He pointed out that one object has been to set up a Commercial Department which would be in close touch with and readily accessible to the public. In the old days the Traffic Officer was busy with the movement of trains and was consequently somewhat inaccessible to the public. The Commercial Officers were now available at almost any time the public might wish to see them.

The Hon. Mr. Sethna and Mr. Jayakar mentioned points in connection with the Poona passenger service which are the subject of enquiry, and it was explained that the goods congestion at Poona was due to a heavy rush of famine traffic and to the movement of salt being held up pending a reduction in the Salt Tax, that the capacity of Poona for transhipment was limited with the result that restrictions had to be enforced; but the Railway was doing everything in its power to meet the situation.

BROADCASTING PROGRAMME

The following programme of music, followed by the news of the Day from Reuter's and the Associated Press of India will be broadcasted by wireless at the Bombay Presidency Radio Club at 6-40 p.m. on Wednesday (today).

PROGRAMME.

1. March: Luxembourg, Lehar.
2. Two Pieces: (1) Serenade, (2) Remembrance, A-Grondhale.
3. Song by Mr. C. P. Bramble.
4. Song by Miss Ivy Austin.
5. Humorous song.
6. Intermezz. In a Persian Market. Ketelbey.
7. Song by Mr. C. P. Bramble.
8. Song by Miss Ivy Austin.
9. Humorous Song.
10. Selection: The Tales of Hoffmann, Offenbach:
11. Latest News Items.
12. Fox-Trot: Say It With a Ukalele, Conrad.

GOD SAVE THE KING.

Your Baby is growing every day—

—That is why his food is all important. A week of wrong feeding results in indigestion and a loss of weight and vitality, *which take weeks of proper feeding to put right.*

In Glaxo, Nature has provided the correct proportions of flesh-forming and bone-making materials in such a form, that baby's little stomach can readily obtain the nutriment necessary for daily growth, and the building up of a strong constitution.

Glaxo has successfully reared the children of four Royal Houses. Royal Babies demand the best, and the best is not too good for your Baby. *Ask your Doctor!*

Glaxo

The Super Milk-Food

"Builds Bonnie Babies"

GLAXO MALTED FOOD

For expectant and nursing mothers, invalids, growing children and the aged who like a malt flavour, the addition of a little Glaxo Malted Food to Glaxo makes a delicious and sustaining food beverage. Prepared from pure malted barley and wheat, Glaxo Malted Food is of the same high quality and standard as Glaxo itself.

5

MR. H. G. WELLS.

EARLY STRUGGLE IN LIFE

Most people like to classify. It is good fun, and sometimes good sense. So we talk of classes and romantic. Philosophers and aesthetes, toughminded and tenderminded. Among these distinctions we might well include concentrators and wanderers, writes Mr. Ivor Brown in the "Daily Express."

Of concentration a first-rate example has just come into public literary notice namely Dr. Chambers who has recently given to the world the fruit of 20 years' magnificent research into the Elizabethan theatre. Of wandering the English reader has always before him a supreme example in H. G. Wells. You cannot imagine Wells giving 20 years to a single subject. In the 30 years of his literary work he has passed from science to scientific romance, from that to the human comedy of Kipps, the human tragedy of Remington, the planning of Utopias the probing of First and Last Things, a new religion, a history of mankind, and a programme of educational reform. "Why then the world's mine oyster," cried Pistol, "which I with sword will open." The world, past, present and future, is the oyster of H. G. Wells, which he with pen has opened.

Here then we have the man that will not specialise the mind that takes the universe for province, the cosmic explorer of indefatigable stride. His early life was a wandering, a romantic prelude to the future ranging of his mind. Had Wells been to a public school, and through the 'grand ol: fortifying curriculum, of the classics at Oxford or Cambridge he might have dwindled to a don. He is one of those whom the struggle for self-won education did not weary and blunt, but happened to to stimulate and strengthen.

The story begins at Bombay on the Kentish edge of Greater London. There Herbert George Wells was born on September 21, 1866. His home was the back of a little general store kept without much success by his father, who had retired with some laurels from the cricket field. You will find the name of Joseph Wells, Kentish professional, in Warden's Almanac among the men of notable achievement.

AS CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT.

The shop failed. His mother became housekeeper at a big country mansion near Petersfield, and the boy saw the servants' hall from inside. His observations of the life are recorded in the early chapters of "Tono-Bungay." At the age of thirteen he became a chemist's assistant (see "Tono-Bungay again), and later he was put to the service of a drapery counter in Southsea; and ate the bread of poverty in the squalid confinement of "living in."

USING HIS OPPORTUNITY.

Wells took the chances that came his way, and made more. He worked his way by scholarships to South Kensington, became a star in the Normal School of Science, studied under T. H. Huxley, and took first class honours in Zoology. Meanwhile he was making full use of the Poor Man's University which London affords to those who have the wit to use it. As Shaw had done before him, he visited the museum as, picture-galleries, and heard the thinkers of his time. In his own words he was "scampering about London to attend great political meetings to hear William Morris on "Socialis," Auberom Herbert on "Individualism," Gladstone on "Home Rule" and Bradlaugh on "Atheism."

A NOTABLE ACCIDENT.

After that he became a schoolmaster in St. John's Wood and, as a result of being laid-up by a playing field accident, took to writing for the papers. W. E. Henley noticed his work, encouraged him, and published as a serial his first novel, "The Times Magazine." After that Wells despite ill health has never ceased to be one of the most prolific and most adventurous of our writers. He applied to his hard-won scientific knowledge a leaping fancy and a shrewd eye for character and comedy. In half-a-dozen years he had become a writer in universal quest.

The rest is common knowledge. He has wandered into every field of human interest, and he has always brought something back, something which the concentrators and specialists could not see because they were staring so hard. In "Mr. Polly" his work suggested that he was in the spiritual line-age of Dickens, and his friendship with Charlie Chaplin is based on a common sense of the border line when tragedy meets comedy, and the greatest laughter is salted with a hint of tears.

Wells has a prickly passionate temperament. He quarrels an hip out. He is the apostle of plan who is always changing his plans. As G. K. Chesterton put it "You can almost be in bed and hear Wells growing up." Had his mind been hardened in the ordinary academic mould, there might never have been the Wells we know. Hardships provided experience and provoked ambition. It may be that he has jumped so far because he began by jumping a counter.

LUCKNOW MUNICIPAL REPORT.

AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION.

(From our Correspondent.)

LUCKNOW, June 16.

Whether the Municipal Administration Report should be addressed to the Commissioner of the Division or the Local citizens, who elected the Board was the subject of an interesting discussion in the Board's meeting yesterday, when Mr. B. N. Varma moved a resolution objecting to the former procedure, usually followed by the Municipal Chairman. Agreeing with the sentiments expressed in the resolution the Chairman remarked that they had gone there to act under the Municipal Act which made a special provision for the submission of the report to the Commissioner and consistently with that provision they could not accept the motion which was eventually substituted by an amendment of Hakim Abdulwali omitting any reference to the Commissioner or the citizens. The proposal to constitute a publicity committee, for answering public and press criticism and keeping the people in touch with Municipal work, was postponed for future consideration.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

(Associated Press.)

POONA, June 17.

The Convocation of the Indian Women's University which was held on Sunday last was presided over by Dewan Bahadur G. S. Rao of Bombay and attended by several distinguished educationists. The degree of G. A. (Graheta Agama) was conferred upon five lady graduates four of whom were from Ahmedabad Mahila Pathashala. Dewan Bahadur Rao referred to the University as passing from an experimental stage to an accomplished fact in the field of education.

EXTENSION INTO GUJERAT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, June 17.

The depression off Cox's Bazar yesterday crossed Chittagong coast last night and has caused very heavy rain in Southeast Bengal.

Monsoon is strengtening off Gujarat and a depression has appeared over South Kathiawar.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, Malabar, North Hyderabad and Local in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, East Central Provinces, Berar and Mysore.

A few falls also occurred in Bombay, Deccan and Southeast Madras.

Chief amounts are:—Moulmein and Diamond Island two inches, Rangoon and Akyab three, Bassein and Lashio one, Gauhati three, Dhubri four, Cox's Bazar two, Narayanganj three, Barisal seven, Chitagong and Noakhali nine, Midnapore one, Raipur three quarters, Bombay and Ratnagiri two, Marmugao three, Mangalore and Calicut two, Cochin one and half and Mercara two.

Forecast.—Extension into Gujarat and in Assam.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 17TH OF JUNE 1924.

STATIONS	Temp' in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hrs.	Minimum of past 24 hrs.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
Punjab—				
Multan	117.7	87.4	0	—0.27
Rawalpindi	113.4	82.5	0	—0.75
Lahore	115.1	83.4	0	—0.36
Hissar	116.6	82.2	0	—0.61
Ambala	113.8	81.4	0	—0.83
Delhi		91	0	—0.75
United Provinces—				
Agra	115.6	90 9	0	—0.50
Mainpuri	117.2	91.7	0	—0.39
Jhansi	115.1	91.8	0	—0.93
Cawnpore	114.6	87.4	0	—1.13
Allahabad	116.1	93.5	0 11	—0.88
Sind—				
Jacobabad	121.5	84.0	0	—0.05
Karachi	91.8	83.7	0	—0.14
Rajputana—				
Ajmer	106.0	87.0	0	—0 75
Jaipur	112.5	89.5	0.25	—0 55
Kotah	111.6	88.6	0.56	—0.89
Mount Abu	88.2	72.6	0.89	—0.08
Kathiawar—				
Bhuj	102.5	70.1	0.07	—0 46
Dwarka	92.7	84.8	0	—0.61
Veraval	88.4	84.1	0.05	+2 36
Rajkot	99.5	81.2	3.94	+2 59
Bhavnagar Para	93.8	79.9	0.82	—1.26
Gujarat—				
Surat	92.1	81.9	0 64	—1 64
Ahmedabad	100.2	81.1	0.12	—1.51
Deesa	107.6	82.7	0.56	+0.09
Central India West—				
Neemuch	102.1	78.8	0 03	—1.13
Indore	97.1	74.3	1 02	—1 72
Central Province—				
Jubbulpore	105.9	80.5	0 44	—1 43
Saugor	103 8	80 6	0 28	—1 05
Hoshangabad	103.7	82.2	1.67	—0.59
Khandwa	103.4	77.1	0.20	—2.15
Akola	99.6	6.5	1.57	—1.66
Amraoti	100.4	72.5	1.81	—1.43
Nagpur	102.3	81.4	0.97	—3.21
Chanda	104.7	83.4	0.52	—3.05
Raipur	105.9	79.9	1.44	—1.96
Konkan—				
Bombay	88.5	77.5	3.52	—4.73
Ratnagiri	83.5	75.8	17.97	+0 69
Mormugao	84.6	74.7	16 67	—1.65
Karwar	..	..	..	..
Bombay Decan—				
Malegaon	95.9	75.2	2 4	—0.31
Ahmednagar	89.6	72.6	3.35	+0.46
Poona	88.0	73.3	1.43	—1.31
Sholapur	91.7	72.0	0.79	—2.35
Bijapur	88 3	73.1	0.18	—2.42
Belgaum	75.7	68 2	2 06	—2.48
Hyderabab—				
Aurangabad	95 9	72.0	1.18	—1.89
Nizamabad (Indr	100.5	70.5	0.51	—2.18
Hyderabad	95.8	75.2	2.55	—0.20
Malabar—				
Mangalore	78.7	72.4	26 97	+3.68
Calicut	87.5	74.1	29.53	+8 52
Cochin	82.4	74.1	36.58	+1953
Ceylon—				
Colombo	80.0	77.0	0.34	—0.52
Madras (Excluding Malabar) & Mysore.				
Masulipatam	103.6	86.5	5.38	+2 20
Bellary	95 5	75.9	1.22	..
Cuddapah	100.5	81.7	0.65	—0.98
Madras	102.3	85.0	0.8	—0.38
Bangalore	81.4	66.6	3.45	+1.28
Coimbatore	83.2	71.6	4.82	+3.8o
Trichinopoly	98.7	79.9	0.42	—0 78
Negapatam	98.8	80.2	0 38	—0 27

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 17th June 1924, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear and humidity is in defect. Maximum temperature was considerably higher than usual in the whole of the province and the minimum in the south-east of the division and at Rawalpindi. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 118 deg. at Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is drier than usual. Temperature was higher than usual by about 11 deg. in the whole of the province. The thermometer rose yesterday to 117 deg. at Mainpuri.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded over South Rajputana, lightly clouded over Sind and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is generally in defect. Maximum and minimum temperatures were higher than usual in Rajputana and the former alone in upper Sind. Jacobabad recorded yesterday a maximum temperature of 121 degrees.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in defect in Cutch and at Veraval and in excess at Bhavnagar-Para and Neemuch. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at the last mentioned stations and at Deesa and Bhuj and the minimum lower at Bhuj only. The thermometer rose yesterday to 107 deg. at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur has had 0.84" of rain and Akola 0.23". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded and humidity is locally in defect. Maximum temperature was higher than usual in the whole of the division and the minimum at Chanda only. The highest temperature in the province yesterday was 106 deg. at Jubbulpore.

The Konkan.—Bombay has had 2.48" of rain, Ratnagiri 2.39" and Marmagao 2.81". Skies are heavily clouded and moisture in the air is as usual. Temperature did not differ much from the normal. Weather was squally at Bombay yesterday and velocity of individual gusts reached 40 miles per hour; the highest temperature recorded was 88.5 (1 deg. above normal) and the lowest 77.5 (2 deg. below normal.)

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Aurangabad has had 0.40" of rain, Nizamabad 0.18" and Belgaum 0.36". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in bombay Deccan and lightly moderately clouded in Hyderabad. Humidity is in defect at Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was higher than usual at Nizamabad; the minimum was almost normal in the division.

General Remarks.—The monsoon has given nearly general rain in Malabar, the Konkan and north Hyerabad. A few falls have also occurred in the Bombay Deccan and the Central Provinces. The principal amounts, besides those already mentioned, are Mangalore 2.04 in., Calicut 2.31 in., Cocrin 1.50 in. and Trivanarum 0.48 in. Temperature was abnormally high from the United Provinces to the Punjab.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to extend into Gujarat and Kathiawar.

Daily Weather Telegram for the 16th June

The depression oc Arakan yesterday has moved northwards and has intensified and caused heavy rain on the Arakan coast. It is possibly a storm of a small diameter with its centre off Cox's Bazar. The monsoon remains fairly active on the west coast of the Peninsula. Temperature is about 10 degs. above normal in the United Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, the Konkan and Malabar and local in Central India, West, Berar, the east Central Provinces, the Bombay Deccan and Mysore. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, Orissa, east Rajputana, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and south-east Madras.

The chief amounts, not mentioned in the Bombay Report, were:—Mergui, Tavoy three inches; Moulmein, Diamond Island four; Akyab six; Kyaukpyu five; Rangoon, Bassein, Lashio one; Shillong, Cox's Bazar, Noakhali two; Jalpaiguri one; Udaipur a half; Jagdalpur one; Gulbarga, Mercara one and a half.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 16th June. 1924.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 am., 2. p.m., 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.	29.559 in.	
Temperature of air	82.0	degrees
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.8	"
Dew point	77.4	"
Relative humidity of Air	86.%	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)	9.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	88.5	"
Minimum	79.0	"
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	SSE, SE, SSW, S, SSE,	
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight miles	389	
Fall of Rain	inches	1.32
Total fall during the month	"	2.39
Do. Do. year	"	2.39
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a m. of 17th	"	1.28

(Continued from page 4.)

Yellow Metal	£7 3/4
Hard Spelter	£28 1/2 nominal
Corrugated Sheets	£17 7/8

BRASS

Bombay, June 17.

	Per md.	Rs.	a.	p.
Brass, English	3/4	65	0	0
Do	1	62	4	0
Do	1 1/4	62	4	0
Do	1 1/2	62	4	0
Do	1 3/4	62	4	0
Do	2	62	4	0

COPPER.

Bombay, June 17.

	per md.	Rs.	a.	p
Copper, English	3/4	70	0	0
Copper	1/	69	0	0
Copper	1 1/4	69	0	0
Copper American	1 1/2	68	8	0
Copper	1 3/4	68	8	0
Copper	2/	68	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		61	0	0
Panchteka Joint		29	0	0
Copper, English Bars		61	0	0
Brass Bars		41	8	0
Pat Klai		62	0	0
Lead, Country		18	0	0
German Brass, Metal 3/4		62	0	0
" " " 1		60	8	0
" 1 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		68	8	0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		68	0	0
American Copper 3/4		70	0	0
do do 1 to 1 1/4		69	0	0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

Bombay, June 17.

	Per lb.	Rs.	a.	p
Kilachand	No. 14 1/2	1	0	9
Kilachand	No. 20 1/2	1	2	9
Currimbhai	No. 12 1/2	0	15	3
Elphinstone	No. 12 1/2	0	15	6
David	No. 10 1/2	0	15	0
Shapurji	No 10 1/2	0	14	9
Trikamdas	No 10 1/2	0	15	0
Sattars	No. 10 1/4	0	15	3
Shapurji	No. 6 1/2	0	13	3
Light house	No. 6 1/2	0	13	0
Japan	No. 40—1	1	11	9
Japan	No. 42—2	1	14	6
Japan	No. 20	1	3	3
Japan	No. 32	1	8	9

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 17.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 16th June, 1924.

Cotton	5,774	Bales
Wheat	12,116	Cwts
Linseed	21,176	"
Rapeseed etc	345	"
Gingellyseed	293	"
Poppyseed	166	"
Groundnuts	888	"
Castorseed	1,266	"
Rice	70,279	"
Myrabollams	1,170	"
Cottonseed	1,038	"
Mowrasood	Nil	
Gram	2,293	"
Juwar	1,484	"
Masur	Nil	
Barley	2,633	"
Bajri	2,016	"
Coal	115	Tons

Tow days' total.

Economic & Financial Review.

WEMBLEY.

BY "KRISTODAS".

The whole of the British press is employed at present in the task of booming Wembley, the site of the Empire Exhibition held in London for the apparent purpose of developing the resources of the Empire. Since the idea of this Exhibition was broached I have been saying in these columns that it was meant for no other purpose than for showing that the Empire was great in peace as in War. The propaganda and the publicity campaign of Lord Northcliffe were used during the time of the war, with what success we have seen. It did not matter at all to the people who directed the campaign if all that propaganda was truthful or otherwise, based upon ethical principles or not. The aftermath of the war has given as many serious problems to thinkers as to the British statesmen as the war period and they require a somewhat similar propaganda and publicity campaign to show the greatness and the might of the Empire. The Exhibition afforded them one most convenient and opportune instrument in this direction and they have been using it with all their might during the last three years, from the time in fact that the idea of an Empire Exhibition was broached. All the self-governing and Crown Colonies of the Empire were induced to take part in the Exhibition and they did so, for they found that their being parts of the British Empire gave them a certain kudos and a certain protection which they could not have got as independent units. It was, however, different when India was also asked to throw in her lot with the others. The place of India in the Empire is not a self-respecting one at all and though the Assembly in a weak moment gave a sanction of Rs. 25 lakhs and approved of India's participating in the Exhibition and the Provinces also followed suit, all of them regretted very soon the step they had taken when the Kenya decision was announced. The non-participation of India in this Imperial function would have been a big gesture but it was not made and it is too late now to shed tears over the Indian participation in the Exhibition. It is not too late, however, in fact it is just now the time to remind the people with the help of the different writings in the press and the speeches regarding the exhibition of the fact that it was mainly intended to glorify and boom the Empire and that too an Empire of the Whites. The "Spectator" writing on the Exhibition said: "Its completion is the result of the greatest co-operative effort for pacific ends that the British Empire has ever made. By Wembley our generation must be judged. This is the best we can do—this is what the Empire can offer to the world. In the War the peoples of the Empire put forth their supreme effort to make their ideals, their civilisation, their culture the dominant one. They succeeded. What then are these ideals and this culture? The Exhibition is an attempt to answer that question. It is, indeed, the first real tangible attempt to 'win the peace'." It is thus seen that it was to proclaim from the house-tops to a somewhat doubting world of the greatness of the ideals and culture of the Empire that this exhibition was undertaken. As it happens there are doubters even within the British Isles. The "Spectator" refers to this group as the Clydesbank group of members of the House of Commons who have come to the conclusion that the Empire if it means the backlands of Glasgow or the slums of Sheffield is not worth saving. Questions of these men are put in the dialect of "all the human agony, utter material sordidness, and sunless barbarity that goes to coin the name of slum." The "Spectator" writes that the only answer to the Communist is such an answer as Wembley gives—an answer of hope and life—and yet one written in a language as solid and as convincing as that in which the question was put. We may leave the Communist in the Clydesbank group of members of the House of Commons to derive such satisfaction as they can from the mountain railways and watersheets and merry-go-rounds and Indian sandalwood boxes and 'kinkhab' (purchased outright from the retail merchants). They are the best judges to know if all this will go to remove the slums from their midst and to alleviate the bitter and crying agony of men, and women employed in the seemingly hopeless task of maintaining themselves. There is another skeleton in the cup-board, however, of the British Empire with which we are more intimately concerned. This is the problem of India in the Empire and the colour in the Empire which is more or less dependent upon the right solution of the former question. The accentuation of the colour question in East Africa and South Africa, the Judgment of Mr. Justice McCardie in the O'Dwyer-Nair Case, the bitter opposition of practically a majority of the House of Commons to any departure from the methods of spoon-feeding India which have got an eupheminous name of the Reforms scheme, all these are straws pointing to the direction of the wind. And yet India was expected and is expected to fall in heartily with the scheme of participating in this Empire Exhibition.

CULTURE AND IDEALS OF THE EMPIRE

We are asked to appreciate the culture and the ideals of the Empire. Before we can appreciate them we must exactly know what this culture and the ideals are. Such an appraisement will require a glance back at the past and at the methods which secured the Empire and laid deep the foundations of British rule in this country. The Empire arose out of a pure and unadulterated commercial Imperialism which originally aimed at merely expanding the trade in oriental countries and at exploiting as much as possible the resources of this country. When through these very methods and the internicine warfare amongst the Indians themselves the East India Company became the master of this country it was not an unwelcome proposition to the British people, for if such an acquisition by such curious methods clashed to any extent with the British ideals it was then the most opportune time for relinquishing their ever-tightening hold upon India. It was not done and as is usual with those who have taken to a slippery path, a gloss was given to their task by saying that the English were here in this land as trustees for Indian people. This calculated promulgation of the trusteeship theory put the later day English people even on a worse plane than officials of the East India Company who had got at least the frankness to say that they conquered India for themselves and meant to retain her. This trusteeship theory is still trotted forward of and on and if this comprises British ideals the world surely is not in any way the richer for them. The publication of the Lee Commission report is one more evidence to show if it were still needed that the old ideals of commercial imperialism still hold good and that Great Britain does not want to leave off her trusteeship at an early date. It also shows when taken with the salad of the McCardie judgment just served out that words like fairness, justice, and self-government are not meant for people on this side of Suez. It may be our misfortune but we have not been able to read in the British soils of this country any other ideals and culture than what perhaps is read by dwellers in the slums of Glasgow and Sheffield. Those workers both men and women and their children have felt iron in their souls because of the utter grinding poverty they are compelled to live in and because of the consequential immorality and degradation they have been daily witnessing. That is a result of commercial imperialism and methods of Big Business. We here have, despite the prosperity theory of Sir George Lloyd, millions of people in a permanent state of semi-starvation and compulsory nudity and there is always settled upon the land the pall of gloom and despair which nothing will serve to remove excepting only such freedom as self-government can bestow. The workers of Glasgow and Sheffield may not be realising that there is a large mass of people in the world who will envy them even their lot. And yet such is the fact that the Indian people have not even got that political freedom which those workers enjoy and which has made it possible for a Wheatley to rise to the position of a member of the British Cabinet and for his party now to be the actual rulers of the Empire. The "Spectator" further on remarks in its article that this Empire is the most interesting, the most important and the most daring experiment in human affairs that the world has yet seen. It may be all this and yet it may come into conflict with all the ideals of truth and justice and of freedom for self-realisation of a big people. Just because an experiment happens to be daring it is not deemed to be justifiable. And at least no experiments can be tried upon some other people without their free will and consent. India cannot, therefore, go into raptures over the ideals and culture of the Empire and would like to stand away. The only thing she can now even think of doing from all such Imperial functions. I say deliberately even 'think of doing', for as a matter of fact and to all appearances the Government of India with such help as it derives from both the Imperial and local Councils does take part in such Imperial functions and the world outside cannot make any great distinction between the Government of India with its Councils and the Indian people.

EXHIBITION OF INDIAN IDEALS AND CULTURE.

What is required is for India to have an exhibition of her own ideals and culture. It is not the greatness of India which is seen by the people gathered at Wembley in the models we have sent of the Port Trust and the Development Department works. Her real greatness and culture can be seen only in her arts and handicrafts exhibited under local colours and her local surroundings. I tried once with the valued help of an esteemed friend to put such a dream into actual realisation and the effort received in its initial stages support beyond our modest expectations, more than hundred among the leading lights in the financial and commercial world of this City having aproved of the idea and agreed to become members of the Committee. The idea had to be abandoned, however, as the opposition came from some quarters which urged that the only exhibition which this country should have was the exhibition of machinery which would enable specially British manufacturers to send their machinery out here for sale to the local manufacturers. The original idea was to make some four years full preparations to use vast reclaimed sites which were practically promised by the public corporation concerned, to start special hotels and to arrange for a thoroughly satisfactory railway arrangement. The project was discussed even with members of the Government of India who came down to Bombay. As remarked before, the project was abandoned. The efforts made, however, gave an object lesson and showed the defects and pitfalls of the scheme on the lines on which it was proposed to be started. It was after that the the non-cooperation campaign began and that the Khaddar ideals were preached by Mahatma Gandhi. These three years of intensive campaign have made Indian people fairly familiar with the ideals and culture for which Khaddar stands and it would be a very big education in this culture and ideals if a Khaddar Exhibition were to be organised on big lines but suited to the genius of the land. Khaddar exhibition on such lines guided in its inspiration from the ideals of Mahatma will not be merely an exhibition of Khaddar cloth. It will be to India what the Wembley exhibition is to the British Empire. Just as the latter demonstrates in itself the mammoth and unrelenting industrialism and trade which are the keynotes of the Empire, the former will be a symbol of the economics of simplicity, our national culture and the sublime teachings of the Bardoli programme. It should be an all-India organisation wherein every man and woman of the country would consider it a privilege to participate. It may not be realised immediately; it may take some years, and yet both the effort and the work will elevate the nation. If the dream is realised it will be a big step forward in our campaign towards the Promised Land.

LABOUR LEGISLATION IN IRELAND.

Ratification of two Draft Conventions of the International Labor Conference of 1921 is proposed by the Irish Free State. The conventions in question deal with the rights of association of agricultural workers and workmen's compensation in agriculture.

Interest is attached to the proposal as ratification of these conventions, if authorized by Parliament, will be the first results of the Irish Free State having become a member of the International Labor Organization, and are of particular importance inasmuch as the Irish Free State was not represented at the Conference which drafted the Conventions.

The two Conventions in question, it may be noted, were ratified by Great Britain on August 6, 1923.

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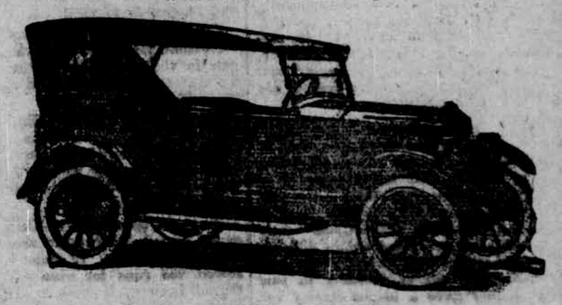

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MR. SAKLATVALA VS. VISCOUNT CURZON.

POLITICAL ANTAGONISTS ON ONE PLATFORM.

A LIVELY MEETING.

There were tonic properties in the meeting held under the auspices of the South Battersea Constitutional Association at Battersea Town Hall in Mail week, says the "South Western Star." The hall was filled as full as it could comfortably be with people who had come to hear their respective political champions. Many women were present. Captain Viscount Curzon (South Battersea) spoke for the Conservatives, Mr. H. C. Hogbin (North Battersea) for the Liberals, and Mr. S. Saklatvala was Labour's chosen champion. It was as much a sporting event as a political one. Some of the audience felt the joy of battle and cheered and counter-cheered at each cut and thrust. In numbers Mr. Saklatvala's supporters formed a minority but not in keenness, pugnacity, and vocal power. Viscount Curzon and Mr. Hogbin were subjected to a dropping fire of interruptions, and Mr. Saklatvala did not have an entirely docile audience. Challenging comments punctuated his address. Ardent politicians did not altogether refrain from taking part in minor competitions between themselves in different parts of the hall, but the heat engendered was kept within bounds, and none of the platform speakers had any cause to complain of the hearing given him. Interruptions spiced the speeches and gave them piquancy. Everyone was satisfied with his respective champion. Viscount Curzon made a fighting speech which delighted his supporters. Mr. Hogbin dealt in a pungent way with several matters, and Mr. Saklatvala spoke with the dramatic energy and force that never fail to rouse the Labourites to enthusiasm. The subject of debate was "The Socialist Government in Theory and in Practice."

Mr. A. E. Runeckles presided, and the company on the platform included the Mayor (Mr. H. Harling, J.P.), Messrs. Edwin Evans, L.C.C., J.P., W. Watts, J.P., A. Windfield, J.P., Rees, Ranson, Weadriff, Strange, Abbott, Early, and Pengelly Hill.

The chairman, in opening the proceedings, said he had presided over many meetings in that hall, but never over one such as that. He was supported by men of all shades of political opinion. It was an historic occasion. The meeting arose out of a sporting offer made by Mr. Saklatvala to Viscount Curzon to address a Labour meeting. Viscount Curzon accepted the challenge and addressed a meeting of Mr. Saklatvala's supporters, and that night they had the return match. (Applause).

Viscount Curzon was cordially applauded by his supporters. He began by saying it was the first occasion within his political experience of people of all shades of political opinion meeting in an atmosphere devoid of the heat and tumult of a general election.

LABOUR AND UNEMPLOYMENT.

He referred to the paragraph of the Labour Party's general election manifesto dealing with unemployment. The Labour Party alone professed to have a positive remedy for worklessness. "We have had three or four months of Labour Government," Viscount Curzon went on, "and they have not introduced one single constructive item which has put a man or woman into employment. Conservatives had tried to find out what their secret remedy was, but had not got it out of them. All that the Labour Minister had to say about it was that they could not produce schemes like a conjurer produced rabbits out of a hat." (Laughter and applause).

Viscount Curzon's next reference was to the budget and the remission of taxes on tea and sugar. The applause evoked seemed to rise as spontaneously from his supporters as from those of Mr. Saklatvala. When he spoke of the Government's attitude to the McKenna duties and Imperial Preference, cries of "Shame" mingled with the applause.

The net result of the budget, said the Viscount, was that four million pounds were left to deal with unemployment, housing, and the abolition of the old age pension thrift disqualification.

COST OF LIVING.

He wondered whether those who cheered the Socialist Party programme would be equally ready to cheer when a fall in the cost of living was followed by a fall of wages in accordance with sliding scale agreements. (A Voice: More's the shame to your party.) Wages always seemed to go down far faster than prices. ("Hear, hear.") If Imperial Preference was done away with the Government would be doing away with a thing designed to put people into work. (Applause.)

Coming to the effect on the motor trade of the abolition of the McKenna duties, Viscount Curzon quoted Mr. Purcell as saying, "If we do away with these duties where are the men to go to get employment?" ("The workhouse," interpolated a voice.) The duties were imposed during the war, said the Viscount, but would anyone say we had got over the effects of the war. (A Voice: Your party's fault.) All parties had a share in it now, and if the McKenna duties were done away with more people were going on to the streets. Where were they to get another job? The head of one of the largest French manufacturers of motor-cars had said that if the duty were removed they would send twelve thousand cars instead of four thousand per annum to England. The "New York Tribune" had started that with the removal of the duties there would be rapid increase in the exportation of American cars and parts to England. Belgium, already favoured by the rates of exchange, was looking forward to gaining ground.

"That is what the Socialist Government is doing for unemployment," Viscount Curzon continued.

"FOUNDED ON MISERY."

"They are putting people on the streets who are now earning good wages and the Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer has not one word of sympathy for the men they are putting out. (Shame.) It is deliberately done to increase misery. The Socialist Party is founded on misery and discontent."

An approving burst of appalause from his supporters made the angry dissenting cries of his opponents indistinguishable.

When it was possible to resume, the Viscount reminded the audience that members of the Socialist Party had advocated making manufactures and industry on the present system impossible with the hope of then nationalising them at a knock-out price.

Proceeding, Viscount Curzon attacked the Government Housing proposals. The proposed subsidy of £9 from the State and £4 10s. from the local authority for forty years meant, if capitalised, a burden of four hundred millions on the State and two hundred millions on local authorities. They would set up a perfect paradise for profiteering employers and workers. To-day house building was being held up because the building trade unions would not agree to the dilution of their membership. The burden would be on the country for 40 years. (Voice: Well, the houses are wanted.) The Conservative Party's housing scheme had results in 117,000 houses being built, in course of erection, or arranged for. (Applause.) That scheme had been deliberately brought to an end by the Socialist Government. They wanted to increase misery and discontent. ("Hear, hear.")

Concluding, Viscount Curzon said that in view of its performances the Socialist Government was not worthy of support.

At the close of the speech the Viscount was loudly applauded, but a man exclaimed, "Isn't he a scorcher." "Yes, he is," shouted back Mr. Benjamin Bottomley, the well-known Conservative election agent.

MR. HOGBIN'S TURN.

Mr. Hogbin spoke next. He was warmly applauded, and no notice was taken of someone who inquired, "What about the gunmen?" At the outset Mr. Hogbin dealt with a speech delivered by Colonel Malone at a Labour gathering at Chelsea which was reported in the "South Western Star." Colonel Malone said, "It was only by the 'dirtiest' Tory and Liberal tricks that Mr. Saklatvala was defeated at the last general election," and alleged that the breaking up of Mr. Hogbin's meetings was a "put-up job" carried out by his own supporters.

"That statement can only be characterised in one way," said Mr. Hogbin. "It is a deliberate and unmitigated lie." There was loud applause, a shout of "Like yours about the gunmen," and other interruptions. The disorder continued for some moments. "These are my supporters; all arranged for by me," exclaimed Mr. Hogbin to the exultation of the Conservatives, who applauded delightedly.

Mr. Hogbin, resuming, said, "One of the Socialist theories is—"

A Voice: Free railway passes. (Laughter.)

"That's right," replied Mr. Hogbin. 'But I was going to speak of the equal distribution of wealth and property; or "Each for all and all for each." (A Voice: "Bravo" and laughter.) He went on to justify his vote against the Rent Restriction Bill which contained a clause stating that no order or judgment for the recovery or possession of a dwelling-house or for the ejectment of a tenant should be made on the ground of non-payment of rent if the non-payment was due to unemployment. The judge had no option in such a case, said Mr. Hogbin, but to say, "All right. cut back home and

LIVE RENT FREE

as long as you like." (Laughter.) But what about the landlord? (Voices: "Ah,' and laughter.)

Mr. Hogbin continuing, said that they had to pay everything else—their grocer, their baker, their tailor. (A Voice: "Their braver," and laughter.) That Rent Bill was apparently to be a beginning of the process of sharing other people's money.

Returning to the subject of equal distribution, Mr. Hogbin asked whether it was the Socialist intention that the unskilled and skilled worker should be paid the same rate. What had the skilled worker to say about that? (Applause.) Was the man who worked hard and saved money to share it with the idle, the unenterprising, the spendthrift, and the waster? He wondered whether all those who subscribed to the doctrine of equal distribution were ready to practice what they preached. Men who had preached the doctrine of equal distribution were now members of the Socialist Government and in receipt of many thousands a year, but he had not noticed any readiness to share it with others. (Applause.)

DISARMAMENT.

"Another theory of Socialism," said Mr. Hogbin.

A Voice: You don't know what it is.

Mr. Hogbin: You would not be one if you did.

He went on to speak of the Socialists' theory of disarmament and their practice in building cruisers. They knew that their theories were fallacious and that what they had preached to the British people was a fraud and a sham (Applause.) When they became a Government their theories burst like bubbles and vanished like the gas of which they were composed. (Applause.)

After a reference to the capital levy proposal of the Labour Party general election manifesto, Mr. Hogbin said not a word was heard of it now. The gentlemen who were going to impose it were £5,000 men now. (Applause.) He (Mr. Hogbin) did not think that this or any other Socialist Government would ever be able to put Socialist theories into practice. He relied on the sense of freedom inherent in every British man and woman, who would never submit to be part of a State machine. (Applause.)

Though but a tithe of the audience the Labourites succeeded in making the hall ring with the sound of their applause when Mr. Saklatvala rose to speak. "Bravo Sak," "Rub it in Sak," and "Flog 'em well," they shouted in gleeful anticipation. The speech which followed was exceedingly able, effective, and fluent.

MR. SAKLATVALA SPEAKS.

Mr. Saklatvala prefaced his speech by saying he would like to address half a dozen such meetings. They would then have time to discuss the National Debt and its wiping out in part or entirely as he would prefer; the control of industry by the workers by hand and brain instead of by self-appointed boards of directors representing money-bags; and Imperialism in its economic aspect apart from its moral aspect. He lived in hopes of being able to do it. That night was a preliminary canter.

Dealing with Viscount Curzon's allusion to the budget surplus of four millions to pay for the social amelioration promised in the Labour Party manifesto. Mr. Saklatvala said the manifesto contained no undertaking to continue the payment of £344,000,000 a year on the national debt. The manifesto obligations required the manifesto revenue. (Applause.)

Viscount Curzon had talked of his favourite subject—the motor trade. (Applause and laughter.) If it were true that an increased number of motor-cars would be imported after the McKenna duties had been abolished the cars would not be a free gift to the British nation. An increased quantity of British made goods would be required to pay for them. (Applause.) The British nation liveth not by the motor trade alone. (Applause.)

THE SUBSIDIES.

Turning to the question of housing, Mr. Saklatvala said Viscount Curzon, when speaking of the new subsidies, had said they meant a burden of six hundred millions. In order to prove the exaggeration to be true he had been careful to use the technically correct words, capitalised value. If two and a half million houses were built the subsidies would be about 33 million pounds, and not six hundred millions. They all knew that in Great Britain politics were above arithmetical accuracy. (Laughter.) Who desired to give those 33 millions to the landlords? Was it the Socialists, ("No," exclaimed the Labourites.) Those millions were thrown to the landlords to placate them. It was an item of ignoble usury. (Applause).

With regard to the Labour Party's general election manifesto, Mr. Saklatvala said it was never intended to be the legislative programme of a Socialist Government held in a cleft stick in a Conservative and Liberal Parliament. (Applause). Viscount Curzon had said that the Labour movement was built on the misery and discontent of the people. (A Voice: So it is). For the last 30 years the Labour, Socialist, and Communist movements in all parts of Europe had been attracting increased support.

"INCREASED MISERY".

It indicated an increasing amount of misery—(applause)—and all through those 30 years, or through the last 300 years, the people responsible for Government had been non-Socialists. (Loud applause).

Dealing with Mr. Hogbin's remarks with respect to armaments, Mr. Saklatvaala said non-Socialist Christian States made it their first duty to keep up armies and navies for the deliberate purpose of killing people.

"What about Russia?" a voice shouted lustily. "What about that shining light, Russia?" Mr. Saklatvala did not answer the interruption.

"Why are you, a Christian nation, with morality and piety on your lips, violating the first principle, the fundamental foundation stone of Christianity?" he asked, and answering his own question said, "It is not because you are wicked but because you have the obsession that if you do not maintain your armaments your commerce is at stake—that means the dividends and profits of the moneylenders. That is why you are in other people's lands exploiting them and breaking in a brazen-faced manner the first principles of Christianity".

"Why are you here?" a voice interjected.

"To expel your national hypocrisy and make you really Christian," he answered, and there was a burst of applause from his admirers. He went on "Your church preaches morality, but the State says, 'Never mind the Church and its morality.' It breaks the landlord and the capitalist, and allows a father, mother, four or five children, and two lodgers to live in one room. Otherwise there would not be sufficient dividend on building investments." (Applause).

WHY HOUSES ARE SCARCE.

No Government, Conservative, Liberal, Socialist, or Communist, would ever be able to give good and sufficient houses as long as the wicked system of the private ownership of houses for the sake of earning rent was maintained. They had disgraceful and diabolical houses in Battersea. (A Voice: Where's your Labour Borough Council?) What became of the rent? It did not go back to the working class homes; but went to provide ballrooms and statuary at country houses. Socialists, when they argued against individual enterprise and capitalism, did not do so from covetousness. They did not want an equal share in it. They wanted (A Voice: The lot.)—to abolish the individual acquisition of wealth, because only then would moral, scientific, and intellectual development be in reality what it pretended to be. (Applause). Millions of men and women who were neither wasters nor idlers worked harder than he, Viscount Curzon, or Mr. Hogbin did, and in return for their labour had homes in diabolical slums, insufficient food, and no educational facilities for their children. (Applause and dissent).

Mr. Saklatvala went on, "You are thinking, my friends, of your nice and snug little island home. (Laughter). That snug little home is not all produced here. The wealth has come to this country from the toilers of Africa, India, China, and other countries, where they are toiling without wasting, without idling; working incessantly for less pay a month than you spend in a single day." (Applause).

MR. SAKLATVALA IS HOPEFUL.

"If you think of the penury, misery, and distress of these toilers, you will begin to take a more humanitarian view of our political struggles. (Applause). I have got hopes for you. (Laughter and applause). You are not the culprits. You are as much the victims as anyone in the Labour Party. You are living under a delusion." (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Saklatvala went on to contend that individual enterprise vanished with the introduction of machinery. Production was now on a communal basis, and Socialists asked that the ownership of the goods produced should also be communal. (Applause). The capitalists who were most shocked at the communal system were those men who persisted in living as idlers and wasters. No Socialist or Communist system made the slightest provision for men who refused to do their duty. (Applause).

Mr. Hogbin, replying to Mr. Saklatvala said he had deepened the shadows and obscured the lights of the present system by dwelling on the miseries, but he had not said anything about the amenities of the Socialist system. ("Hear, hear").

Viscount Curzon hoped the electors would note that Mr. Saklatvala would live to wipe out the National Debt. The debt was held by seventeen million people—(A Voice: "Names, please," and laughter)—and all would suffer.

Speaking of

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

he said the British Empire was its great mainstay. If we disarmed, a deadly blow would be struck at the League. We wished to use our power in the interests of peace. Defensive forces were the expression of a nation's determination to maintain its right to live. (Applause).

Mr. Saklatvala said he did not believe in the League of Nations as it existed. When all nations were in the League and on equal footing, he would consider whether he would believe in it.

Proposing thanks to the chairman and the speakers, Mr. Edwin Evans said he was a stout and staunch advocate of individual effort, and believed in every man accepting responsibility for his family. State aid should be left to those unable to do anything for themselves.

The Mayor, in supporting thanks, said he put individual enterprise in its proper position and he failed to see why a man who could consume but a small quantity of gas should own a gas works. Individualism had left sanitary services alone because they were not profitable. If it were not profitable for individual enterprise to build houses it became the duty of the State to do it.

The chairman responded, and the meeting ended with the singing of the National Anthem.

"A NEW INDIAN DANGER"

LABOUR VIEW OF LEE COMMISSION REPORT

The "Daily Herald" wrote in Mail week:—

In the history of the world, as we know it, there is nothing quite like the British Civil Service in India. Plenty of countries have been ruled by other countries; none has ever before been ruled in just the way we have ruled India.

The method grew out of the circumtsances of our so-called "conquest" of India. When Napoleon sneered at us as "a nation of shopkeepers," he probably had in mind the East India Company. It was his way to conquer by the sword. We got hold of India gradually, bit by bit, through the activities of a trading corporation. Those activities included, it is true, a good deal of sword-work, but that was incidental. The main object of "John Company" was business.

In pursuit of that object it set up trading stations and put them in charge of young men from England, Scotland or Ireland. As time went on they had duties of government placed upon them. The Company set the existing authorities in India against one another (always in the sacred name of Profit), reduced most of them to impotence or abolished them, and had to govern in their stead.

Thus it happened that the British nation acquired India, as Sir John Seeley, the historian, put it, "in a fit of absence of mind." The nation did not realise what was happening there until the tremendous shock of the Mutiny in 1857 made it plain that "something must be done." The Company was bought out, the responsibility of ruling India was taken over by Parliament, the servants of the Company became the Indian Civil Service.

Every year this Service attracted from Oxford and Cambridge a number of young men capable of passing a stiff examination. It paid them well, it allowed them to retire early on a large pension. Most of them served the British Government faithfully; few of them felt that they were under any obligation to serve the Indian People. By almost all of them the efforts of the Indians to free themselves from alien guardianship have been obstinately opposed.

Naturally, therefore, they have of late been feeling anxious about what would happen to them under a system of Indian Home Rule. For this reason a Royal Commission was appointed to consider the safeguarding of their interests. The report of this body, just issued, is hailed with delight by the organs of the class from which Indian Civil servants are mainly drawn. No wonder. If the Commissioners' advice is taken, their interests will be safeguarded indeed!

The Indians, it is suggested, are to find more money, to begin with. They are to make burdensome contracts. Worst of all, they must be content to wait fifteen years before even half the Civil Service is Indianised, and twenty-five years before they are allowed to supply half of the police.

This is a proposal to create a new vested interest, which would stand in the way of the transference of powers demanded by the Indians. To that transference we must agree if we do not wish a worse thing to happen unto us. We cannot afford to put obstacles in the way of it, even to please the "Superior Civil Service in India."

It was only with the "Superior" officials that the Commission concerned itself. It could take no heed, for instance, of the grievances of Provincial employees, which seem to have real substance in them. I was appointed solely for the benefit of a small number, drawn almost entirely from one class. We cannot allow the interest of that small number to overrode the interest of India. That is what the Commissioners propose.

THE CURE FOR "DIABETES."

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OPIUM AND GOVERNMENT.

(Continued from page 6.)

sibility one fraction less for flooding the ex-indentured Indian labourers in Mauritius with Indian opium. The Government of India had promised at the Hague Convention in 1912-1913 to curtail the export of opium for smoking purposes, with a view to abolition. Yet, as we have seen, they have exported it in vast quantities every year since to Singapore and Hongkong and other places, and indirectly they have exported it to Mauritius as well. Year after year there has been no curtailment at all.

When I returned to India I wrote to the Excise Department giving my figures from the Colonial Office as follows:—

MAURITIUS.

CUSTOMS REVENUE FROM THE IMPORTATION OF CRUDE OPIUM.

From	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916
India	40,478	19,988	33,784	79,335	48,483
France and Turkey	290	690	720		

From	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921
India	115,006	28,961	64,601	73,217	Nil.

Remarks: All figures in rupees.

(a) On July 29th 1913, Governor E. Fathfield signed an ordinance passed by the Council accepting the principles laid down in the Hague Convention of 1913. The ordinance said that the prohibition of importation in fulfilment of the resolutions passed at the Hague Convention will come into effect on the 1st January 1914.

(b) On December 23, 1913, Governor J. R. Chancellor signed an ordinance amending the previous ordinance above referred to, to the effect that the prohibition of the importation will come into effect after the issue of a special Proclamation and not from the 1st January 1914, as contemplated by the previous ordinance.

(c) On 17th May 1920, Governor Sir Henry H. Fell issued a proclamation giving effect to the resolution of the Hague Convention as contemplated and authorised by the first ordinance amended by the second ordinance.

I received on March 29, 1924 a demi-official reply which I now publish as follows:—

"Department of Education, Health and Lands,

Delhi, the 29th March 1924.

Dear Mr. Andrews,

I have looked into the question of opium exports to Mauritius, and find that the figures quoted in Miss La Motte's book for the years 1912-13 to 1916-17 are the same as our own. For convenience of reference I am enclosing a statement of these figures for each year from 1912-13 to 1919-20. Since the latter year there have been no exports of opium to Mauritius from India.

2. Your assumption that there was direct sale of opium between the Government of India and the Government of Mauritius only for one year is correct.

The enclosure to your letter is returned herewith.

Yours sincerely,

(Sd.) G. S. BAJPAI.

Exports of Indian opium to Mauritius during the years 1912-13 to 1919-20 have been as follows:—

1912-13	...	10 Chests
1913-14	...	19 Chests
1914-15	...	23 Chests
1915-16	...	65 Chests
1916-17	...	120 Chests
1917-18	...	15 Chests
1918-19	...	42 Chests
1919-20	...	35 Chests

There are some points of great interest in the Colonial Office Staement which I handed to the Government of India. Clearly, after the Hague Convention, the Governor of Mauritius was prepared to prohibit opium smoking altogether, as he was bound to do, if he fulfilled the contract of the Convention. But in December 1913 a new Governor had come, and he was unwilling to give up such a lucrative source of revenue. Therefore he did not proclaim its abolition on January 1, 1914. The Trade increased with such horrible effect that in 19916-17, 120 chests of opium were sold. Only think of it! Nearly 8 *tons* of opium in one year for a small island in the Indian Ocean!

The Warped Conscience.

The sale went on year after year, but not in such huge quantities. Miss La Motte's book was published calling attention to the figures. The American public began to be stirred and the moral conscience of the world was awake. At last in 1920 the whole disgraceful traffic was brought to an end. It will be seen that all through the series of years by far the larger part of the opium came from India. It is the Indian Monopoly Opium that the opium smokers like. It was the Indian Monopoly Opium that was so lavishly supplied.

I think enough has been written to show that the Government of India cannot be relied on carry out the principles of the Hague Convention. Its conscience has become warped by generations of wrong dealing, first of all with China and now with all these subsidiary ports. Two things ought to be done at once:

(i) The elected representative of the *people* of India ought to go to Geneva next November. The farce of last year ought not to be repeated.

(ii) The sale of opium to private dealers who act as middlemen ought to be entirely abolished.

But even this will not be sufficient unless the whole opium monopoly is put strictly under international sanction and control.

A PENALISING SECTION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I do not know why a protest has not already been made by the motorists or the Western India Automobile Association so far in regard to a section of motor vehicle rules dealing with lights which is penalising a number of motorists every month on the ex parte statement of a police officer. Section 3 (a) and (b) of the Motor Vehicle Rule 1922 states (a) "the lamps shall be of suitable character and illumination and (b) the lamps shall be properly kept alight." Now the expressions "suitable character", "illumination" and "properly kept alight" though couched in simple English are of extremely vague character in the absence of proper definition of the strength of the illumination by the candle power. The result is that what is of suitable character and illumination to the owner or driver of the motor car or a cycle may not be so to a policeman or a police officer on duty and hence the cases of prosecution for driving with either dim light or dazzling light. The whole case generally rests on the evidence of the police in the police courts and the accused becomes helpless as, in spite of all his protests that the lamp was of suitable character and illumination and was properly kept alight, he is invariably fined by the magistrates because the definition of the section is too vague and unintelligible. Week in and week out this malodrama is enacted in the police courts of Bombay and yet it is surprising that no protest has been yet raised from any quarter. I hope some enterprising M.L.C. will elicit information from the Government as to how many such prosecutions were launched during the year and the fines realised and the result will be surprising. The phraseology of the section requires an early modification.

DUNLOP RUBBER COMPANY.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN CAPITAL.

LONDON, June 16.

At a meeting of the Dunlop Rubber Company, Sir Eric Geddes said that the net trading profit of the past 18 months, after paying debenture interest, was £1,538,000 not including a deficit of £383,000 on an American Company in 1923. Sir Eric Geddes emphasised that the proposed reduction in the capital merely expressed the relative values as now established and represented no fresh losses. The net deficiency was £11,353,000. Referring to the fact that the Parent Tyre Company was opposing the scheme to reduce the capital Sir Eric Geddes said that was sufficient to block the scheme. Negotiations with a view to settlement had hitherto been unsuccessful.

Sir Arthur Du Cros declared that under the reduction scheme the holders of C. preference shares in the Parent Tyre Company were asked to sacrifice £630,000 which would be made over as a gift to the ordinary shareholders. But they would co-operate in the most friendly manner in discussing the alternative scheme.

The report was adopted.—Reuter.

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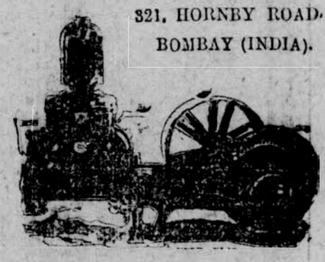

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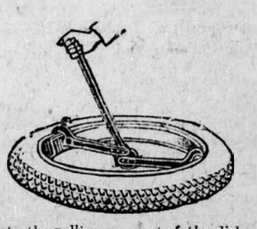

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